REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,327.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 2nd August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons, and 300 H.P.) Captain Shalland, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 12th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. BEHAR, (1,723 tons and 200 H.P.), Captain W. E. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Galle and Calcutta.

Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any Shipper's receipt for which is not lodged in the Office before Noon, on Friday, the 9th August.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

[S]TEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

THE [N]EERA. 2,200 Steam-ship NEERA, Cohen, Commander, 300 Horse Power, C. C. [Liv]erpool via Suez Canal, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 2th August.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL, 1st Class.. Rs 300 [2nd Class]
,, SUEZ 1st ,, ,, ,, 350 [Wines, &c.] Free.

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 6th July 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer ARETUSA, 1,200 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th August. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(including a liberal Table with Wine and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage).

To Trieste	Cabin. £24	Deck with Food. £19-0
To Port Said	£20	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£19-0

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Adena, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

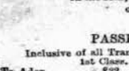
For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Medows Street, 17th July 1872.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal:)

To Aden	1st Class. £22	2nd Class. £15	3rd Class. £4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	33	20	8
Alexandria	29	25	9-10
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10

Wines. Including Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.
INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
Bombay, 30th September 1871.

Under Contract with Government.

THE BROACH and GOGO STEAM FERRY will COMMENCE PLYING immediately after the S. W. MONSOON.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY,

AUCTION SALE OF WALLOO AND MUNJEET.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Purdhan Sinjee, on sea warfand at the risk of Mooljanee Tezbar Dwarkadass, at Mandvee Bunder in the godown of Purdhan Sinjee—

750 Maunds Walloo.
Also at Dubra Gulley, in the godowns of Manekchund Madun—
105 Bags of Munjeet.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August 1872.

BENNETT and COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods.

A lot of valuable Coral Jewellery, consisting of brooches with pendants, earrings cross s, bracelets, beads for necklace, necklet and pendant brooches and earrings of lava of Mount Vesuvius, and bell cameos, gentlemen's tie pins, solitaires, studs, and watch charms.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August 1872.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUNGALOW, OUT-HOUSES AND CHAWL AT MALABAR HILL.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 3rd day of Aug. 1872, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th day of March 1871, by order of the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bhanjee Nundoo, Prag jee Nundoo, and Jairam Nundoo, partners in the firm of Bhanjee Nundoo, the Mortgagors, the undermentioned property, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuages, tenements, dwelling-houses, bungalows, and chawl or range of shops standing thereon, with the appurtenances, situate without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhoolesh warr, on the west side of the Malabar Hill Road, containing by admeasurement 3,851 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the south by the property of Kavalbhoy Jaichand, on or towards the north and west by a public passage, and on or towards the east by the said Malabar Hill Road, and which premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 263, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 49-A and 49, and the same were formerly occupied by A. H. Johnstone, Esq., and another, and are now in the occupation of H. W. Payne, Esq., Solicitor, and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thanjee, the Mortgagee's Solicitors, at their Office, in Apollo Street, where a plan of the property can be seen

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd August 1872.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. HIDALGO, 1,800 TONS.

THIS Fine New Steamer, specially built for the East India Trade, will be DESPATCHED as above early in SEPTEMBER.

The accommodation is amidships and well ventilated. The Cabins contain only two or three berths each, so that overcrowding will be avoided. A Surgeon and a Stewardess are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

1st August 1872.

BOMBAY FOOTBALL CLUB.—

The MATCH, SCOTLAND and IRELAND v. ENGLAND, will be PLAYED THIS EVENING.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 6th, to SATURDAY the 17th instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 1st August 1872.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. FRANCIS FREDERICK MIDDERDALE in our Firm CEASED on the 31st ultimo, and Mr. ROBERT BAUMBACH has been admitted a PARTNER from THIS DATE.

REMINGTON & Co.

Bombay, 1st August 1872.

BROACH COTTON COMPANY (Limited).

—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of RUPEES ONE HUNDRED PER SHARE (10 PER CENT.) will be PAID to Registered Shareholders, on and after MONDAY, the 5th instant, on production of Share Certificates.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st August 1872.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Office of the Secretaries, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th August, at 3 o'clock P.M. for the purpose of declaring an INTERIM DIVIDEND.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 7th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Church Lane, 31st July 1872.

VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY.—

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the VICTORIA INSURANCE COMPANY will be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 P.M. for the purpose of confirming the following Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders on 31st ultimo.

Proposed by Mr. Curretjee Manockjee Setna, seconded by Mr. Thackursey Norronjee, and carried unanimously—"That in order to place the Victoria Insurance Company on the same basis as most other local Companies (which are terminable every three years), it is resolved that the present Company be wound up voluntarily on the 30th April next, and that the Directors be empowered, if necessary, to apply to the High Court of Judicature of Bombay for an order."

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers, Victoria Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st August 1872.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ecclesiastical Side.

In the Matter of the Last Will and Testament of SHA BURGOWANDAS JUGJEEVANDAS, late of Pombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

LULLOOBHAI HURGOWANDAS and BAI UMBAVOW, Widow of the said deceased ..... Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application for Probate of the Last Will and Testament of the abovenamed Hurgowandas Jugjeevandas, deceased, is made to the Ecclesiastical Registrar by the abovenamed applicants, the Executors and Executrix appointed by the said Will. All Persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 30th day of July 1872.

C. TYABJEE,
Applicants' Proctor.

RE GENERAL DAVID DAVIDSON, Deceased.—Pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1856 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1856." NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being Creditors of, or otherwise having Claims upon, or Pay[ments] to the Estate of DAVID DAVIDSON, late of No. 31, and Brera Square, Brighton, in the County of Sussex, deceased, who[se] Major-General Alexander Davidson Square, Brighton, aforesaid, [is] the 11th day of November 1871, and Letters of Administration of whose personal Estate and Effects (with the Exemplification of the Probate of the Last Will and Testament and Codicils of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in London, annexed, were on the 31st July 1872, granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, of Bombay, British Merchant, and one of the constituted Attorneys of CAROLINE DAVIDSON, Widow, and MARY PAULINA DAVIDSON, Spinster, the daughter of the said deceased, two of the Executrixes named in the said Will and Codicils of the said deceased, are required on or before the 1st day of September 1872 to SEND to Messrs. RIMINGTON, HORE and LANGLEY, of Bombay, Proctors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their Claim upon or against the said Estate, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrator will hand over the whole of the Assets of the said deceased to the said Caroline Davidson and Mary Paulina Davidson as such Executrixes as aforesaid, having regard to the Claims of which he shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the said Estate, or having property of the deceased in their hands, ARE HEREBY REQUIRED FORTHWITH to pay or account for said debts or property to the said Administrator.—Dated this 1st day of August 1872.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Proctors.

THE CELEBRATED FUTTEHGURH TENTS.—Messrs. RATEE RAM & Co. beg to inform the Public in general that they are prepared to supply DURBAR TENTS and CAMP EQUIPAGE, made of the very best material, with latest improvements in shape and style. The Tents are manufactured by their Futtehgurh Tent Manufacturing Company and are guaranteed to be the best in India.

For particulars and detailed Price List apply to our Agents,

Messrs. GORDON and ESSAI,
General Merchants and Outstation Agents,
Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a 6-inch Transit THEODOLITE, two 14-inch, Levels, 16 feet Staff, and two 66 feet Chains. For particulars and to view apply to "W." care of HUGH D. FISHER & Co., Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

THACKER, VINING, & CO.

NEW BOOKS.

Burton's Unexplored Syria. 2 Vols	Rs. 20 0
Hannah; by Author of John Halifax	3 4
Fair to See; by Author of Doubles and Quits	3 12
Lord Kilgobbin; by Charles Lever	3 4
Trollope's Framley Parsonage. Cheap Edition	1 8
Thackeray's Roundabout Papers. New Edition	3 4
Rankine's Half Yearly Abstract of Medicine. Vol. 55	4 4
Swinburne's Under the Microscope	1 8
Dent's London. Part 7	3 4
Wagner's Chemical Technology	15 12
Doctor's Little Daughter. A Tale	3 4
Cicero's Letters. Clarendon Press Series	2 0
Pliny's Ditto Ditto Ditto	2 0
Annie Warleigh's Fortunes	1 4
Christie Johnstone; by Charles Reade. Cheap Edition	1 8
Ancient Classics for English Readers. Juvenal	1 8
Vanity Fair Albums, 1872	26 0
Ellis's History of India. Vol. 4	13 4
Men of the Time. New Edition	9 8
Elliott's "John's Indian Affair"	5 12
Carlyle's Miscellaneous Essays. Vol. 4	1 4
Robertson's Sermons. 4 Vols. New Edition	9 0
Friends and Acquaintances. A Novel	3 12
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, January to June, 1872	3 12
Bret Harte's Poems	2 4
Trollope's Small House at Allington. Cheap Edition	1 8
Disraeli's Novels. 10 Vols	9 8
Hepworth Dixon's History of William Penn	7 12
Marjory; by Molly Deane	2 4
Septimius: a Romance by Nathaniel Hawthorne	5 12
Lord Bantam; by author of "Guiz's Baby"	3 4
Lord Dacre of Gilsland: an Historical Romance	2 4
The Hygiene of Air and Water	1 8
Tyndall's Molecular Physics—Radiant Heat	10 0
Nature. Vol. January to June 1872	6 12
Watson's Manual of the Hand Lathe	4 12
Elphinstone's Patterns for Turning. 70 *Illustrations*	11 4
Sheldon Amos' Science of Jurisprudence	11 4
Tegner's Frithiof Saga, translated by Spalding	4 12
Donaldson's Solid Beams and Girders	2 0
Habershon on Diseases of the Liver	2 4
Les Enfans du Capitaine Grant—voyage author du Monde	5 12
Dress and Care of the Feet. 172 engravings. Illustrated	1 8
Figuier's Insect World	4 12
Freeman on the Unity of History	1 4
Simes's My Garden, its Plan and Culture. 1,259 engravings	13 4
Rainbow Stories	2 4
Bombay University Calendar, 1872-73	2 0
Collett on Law of Torts. New Edition	7 0
Mayne on the Penal Code. New Edition	13 8
Grady's Manual of Hindu Law	10 0
Cowper's Poems. Edited by Rosetti	2 4
Longfellow's Three Books of Songs	2 0
Nautical Almanac, 1873	2 0
Woodward and Cate's Encyclopædia of Chronology	26 4
Miscellaneous Writings of John Connington, M. A	17 8
Ueberweg's History of Philosophy from Thales to the present Time. Edited by Morris and Porter	11 4
Grote's Aristotle. 2 Vols	20 0
Rustow's War on the Rhine Frontier. 2 Vols	20 0
Thackeray's Works. New Edition. Book of Snobs	3 0
Mr. Pisistratus Brown in the Highlands	3 4
Filine at the Fair; by Robert Browning	3 4
Hansard's Debates. Vol. 209	15 0
Broe's Fallacies of Darwinism	8 12
All the Year Round. Vol. 7	3 8
Tarn's Practical Geometry	7 12
Mill's Principles of Equity. 2nd Edition	11 4
Arber's Reprints—The Paston Letters	4 8
Butler's Great Lone Land—(British N. W. America)	10 0
Orissa; by Dr. W. W. Hunter, being Vols. 2, 3, of Annals of Rural Bengal. 2 vols	20 0
Diary of a Besieged Resident in Paris. Cheaper Edition	3 12
Lucy Fitzadam: an Autobiography. 2 vols	13 4
Annual Register, 1872	11 4
Lewis' Indian Penal Code	4 12
—— Civil Procedure Code	7 12
Leone Levi's History of British Commerce	6 0
Oke's Magisterial Synopsis. 2 vols. New Edition	40 0
Adventures of a Brownie; by author of "John Halifax"	3 4
Proctor's Essays on Astronomy. Illustrated	9 4
Major Evan Bell on the Bengal Reversion	2 8
Happy Thought Hall; by F. C. Burnand	3 4

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date, as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1863 and 1870 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

SATURDAY, 3rd AUGUST.

The BOMBAY DRAMATIC SOCIETY have the honour to announce that they will appear as above, assisted by talented LADY ARTISTES in

JOHN COURTNEY'S ADMIRED DOMESTIC DRAMA,

TIME TRIES ALL,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY CHAS. SELBY'S SCREAMING FARCE,

THE BOOTS AT THE SWAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 4 | Gallery ..... Rs. 2
Stalls ..... ,, 3 | Pit ..... ,, 1

Box Plan and Tickets for Circle and Stalls at Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer, & Co.

MISSION BAZAAR.—A SALE of FANCY and other ARTICLES will be held, under the patronage of HIS EXCELLENCY SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, Governor of Bombay, and the Hon. Mrs. DEANE, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 6th and 7th of August, in the Assembly Rooms, No. 42, Native Infantry Lines, Poona.

The Proceeds are to be devoted to the Funds of the FREE CHURCH MISSION ORPHAN GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The Band of His Excellency the Governor will be in attendance.

Hours of Sale from 11 A.M. till Dusk.

Poona, 24th July 1872.

NOTICE.—JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co. have REMOVED their PLACE of BUSINESS from MEADOW STREET to No. 5, HUMMUM STREET. All Correspondence should be address ed to the latter place.

TO LET, a well-furnished BUNGALOW at Parell, with a nice Garden attached to it.

Also Information can be had regarding SELLING and BUYING CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c.

Just received, per Ship COSPATRICK, a new CANOE BAROUCHE.—Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in giving notice that the REDUCTION to HOME RATES of the Directors of this Company shall commence from MIDSUMMER the HOME SAILing for Port Said for Europe without Medical or Insurance Examination.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of AUGUST next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects :—

1.—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2.—To declare a Dividend, and to determine the amount to be carried to Reserve Fund.

3.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year, in room of Walter Lang, Esq., and Captain G. F. Henry, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

4.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

5.—To sanction the establishment of a Branch of the Bank at Wudwan.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 17th July 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of NUSSERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE PUTLOO, formerly of Bombay, Parsee, deceased, who died on or about the 2nd day of January 1872, has been granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ARDASEER DOSSABHOY MOONSHEE, one of the Executors thereof. All persons indebted to the said Estate are required forthwith to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee, or to us as his Solicitors; and all persons having any Debt or Claim upon or affecting the Estate of the said deceased are hereby required to send in particulars of their Claims to us as Solicitors to the said Executor at our Office, in Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay, within one month from the date hereof; at the expiration of which period the Executor will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Putloo, the Testator, among the persons entitled thereto, without any Debts or Claims and then present in or made known to him, and the said Executor will not be liable for the Assets so distributed to any person, of whose Debt or Claim he shall not have had notice at the time of such distribution.—Dated this 18th day of July 1872.

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER,
Solicitors to Ardaseer Dossabhoy Moonshee.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

FOUR PER CENT. PERPETUAL DEBENTURE STOCK GUARANTEED BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN COUNCIL FOR INDIA.

The NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Bombay, is now prepared to RECEIVE OFFERS for this STOCK in SUMS of £100 or any multiple thereof, at par.

The Stock is irredeemable, and the interest of four per cent. per annum is perpetual. It is guaranteed by the Secretary of State in Council for India, and is payable half yearly on 1st January and 1st July IN STERLING, the Warrant being posted direct to the holders of the Stock.

At the present rates of Sterling Exchange this Stock yields a little over 4 per cent. Interest, and (the Interest being payable in Sterling) makes a good Investment for people residing in England. The £20 Shares of the Original Five per Cent. Stock of the E. B. R. Company stand at par sent in Calcutta at Rs. 245 per Share.

Applications should be accompanied by remittances made payable to "The National Bank of India," when a Provisional Receipt will be issued, pending the arrival of the Stock Certificates.

Bombay, 31st July 1872.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

HIGH COURT.

Suit No. 65 of 1872.

HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE WADIA, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing within the Fort of Bombay, surviving Partner of EDWARD TOUCHE, deceased, carrying on business as a Merchant, in Elphinstone Circle, within the Fort of Bombay, under the name, style, and firm of H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE & COMPANY.....Plaintiff.

vs.

SHAIK HASSOOMOODIN JAMALDIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing in Nesse Walla, outside the Fort of Bombay, and trading under the name and style of SHAIK JAMALDIN HASSOOMOODIN.....Defendant.

It is hereby proclaimed and notified, that on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of August next, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon (under and by virtue of a Warrant for Sale of immoveable property issued on the 26th day of April last), in the above Suit), will be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, the undermentioned IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY of the abovenamed Defendant :—

All that piece or parcel of Land or Ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, with appurtenances thereto, situate in New Kajee Walla, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration subdistrict of Khooleshwar, assessed under No. 40, and Collector of Land Revenue under No. 925, bounded as follows :—On the east by the New Kajee street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the public passage adjoining to the house now or late of Nulla Mahomed Nulla Mahomed Sallay Nasrungay, and on the south by the house of Shreefur Bebee, towards the satisfaction of the sum of Rs. 10,953-3-2 for debt and interest, and the sum of Rs. 300 for costs, which said debt, interest and costs amount together to the sum of Rs. 11,183-3-2, and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the said sum of Rs. 11,183-3-2 from the date of said Decree until payment. The Sale will extend only to the right, title, and interest of the said Defendant in the above specified property, subject to the mortgage claim of Ramchunder Balcrishna thereon for Rs. 6,000.

25 per cent. deposit money to be paid at the time of sale.

For further information apply at the Office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Bombay, Sheriff's Office, 12th June 1872.

Messrs. MANISTY & FLETCHER,
Plaintiff's Attorn'es.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the Screw-Steamship ALBATROSS, expected to reach Bombay about the beginning of September next.

This Steamer is classed in "Lloyd's Register of Shipping as double A 1; and the following are the particulars of her dimensions, extracted from the "Underwriters' Registry" :—

Measurement	982 / 900-961	tons.	Length	241-0 ft.
			Breadth	29-1 ft.
			Depth of hold	14-8 ft.

Engines, 2 Hor. D. A. Sc. 40-24-100 H. P., built and engined in 1869 by JOHN KEY, Kirkaldy.

As the ALBATROSS has been loaded at Bombay twice, her carrying capacity and high character are well-known.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

MRS. LAKE,

SILK MERCER, MILLINER, DRESS AND HABIT-MAKER,

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA,

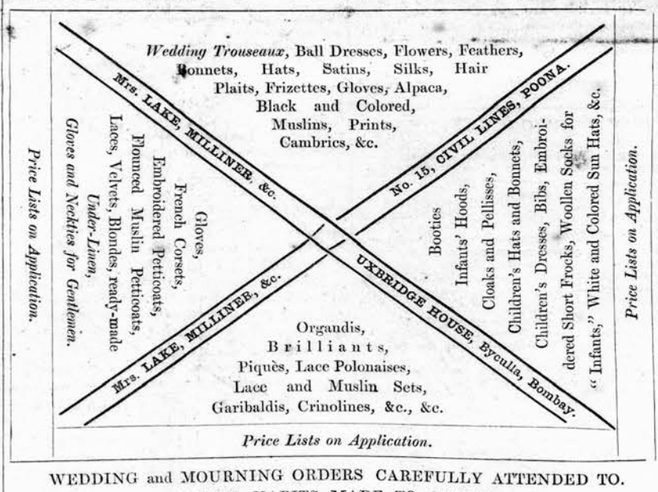
BOMBAY.

BRANCH MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 15, CIVIL LINES,

POONA.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, Kirkee, &c., that she has just opened a Branch of her Establishment in Poona, at No. 15, Civil Lines, where she will have much pleasure in showing a most Elegant and Fashionable Consignment of MILLINERY, &c., together with the latest Novelties of the season, *which have been specially selected for her from the best Paris and London Houses.*



WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.
RIDING HABITS MADE TO ORDER.
ALL SUPPLIES RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay, or Poona.

No. 15, CIVIL LINES, POONA,
AND
"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

1st July, 1872.

MONSOON.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO THE LATE LORD MAYO, THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

BEG to call attention to their NEW STOCK of SHIRTINGS, WATERPROOFS, TWEEDS, &c., just received per s.s. PESHAWUR.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATERPROOFS.

		Rs. a.
Coats		10 0
Leggings		5 8
Caps		3 8
SHIRTS	Badham's Silk and Wool, each	9 8
	Badham's Pure all Wool, each	8 8
	Badham's Oxford Cloth, each	6 0
	Badham's French Cambric, per doz.	60 0
	Badham's White ,, ,,	60 0
	Badham's Spun Silk ,, ,,	12 0
COLLARS	Shakespeare, Dux, Sucz, per doz	6 8
	Pall Mall, Grosvenor, West End, per doz.	6 8
HOSIERY	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose	12 8
	Fine Fancy Striped, from	14 8
	Fine Merino Half Hose, from	16 0
	Knickerbocker, Ribbed, per pair	4 8
HOSIERY	Fine Merino Under-vests, à dozen for	20 0
	Fine Super India Gauze ,, ,,	26 0
	Fine ,, ,, Drawers, each	6 0
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth	11 0
	Badham's Pure All-Wool	18 0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	19 0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22 0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30 0
	Badham's Flannel Serge Suits	35 0
	Badham's Scotch Tweed Suits	35 0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats	15 8
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell Hat	12 8
	Ellwood's Drab Shell Hat	5 8
	Black Felt Worthing, Isis, and Derby	6 8
	Black Felt Cantab and Stanhope	6 8
	Drab Felt Cantab, Isis, and Chester	6 8
HELMETS	Hawke's Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps	25 0
	White Helmets, for Civilians	18 0
	White and Drab Hunting Hats	15 0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber, Clarence and Cantab	2 8
SCARFS	Duke of Edinburgh	2 12
	The Campbell Bow	1 8
	The Windsor's	2 8
	The Romal Satin	3 0
TIES	Black Eglinton and Tom-Thumb	1 0
	Coloured ,, ,,	1 8
	White Dress Ties, from	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz	5 8
	,, ,, ,, Coloured Borders	5 0
	,, Irish Cambric, from	10 8
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).	
JEWELLERY	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.	
TRUNKS, &c.	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Hand Bags, Rugs, and Straps, &c.	
TAILORING DEPARTMENT	A large Stock of Coat and Trouserings in every variety of material. Patterns and Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.	

BADHAM AND CO.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

A. ALLAN,
17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOON, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS :—

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Spinning and Land shares. Inquiry for New French Loan of 1872 at higher rates.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay 8
.....	95	19½	...	Do. China 1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank 1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank 1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula 1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank 2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 13/16d.
London Banks ...	6 months' sight ...	1s. 11¼d. to 3/16d.
Do. Credits ...	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11¼.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do. ...	1s. 11¼
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight ...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99 3/16
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight ...	99½
China	60 Do. do. ...	224

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five- Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
AustralianGold ... 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-ha per cent	...112½ to 112¾
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872 ...	...104½
Four per cent	...101½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan) ...	...106
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	... 103½
5 years' Debenture Loans	...103½
10 years' do. do.	... 105
5 years' do. do.	...103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate ...	...112
Do. Do. Market Rate ...	... 112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871 ...	... 91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	... 91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond. 119½	

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1ST AUGUST.

London ..	Cotton ..... Cases ..... Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ..... £2 0s. 0d. Wooden Ships ... . £2 0s. 0d. Myrabolms & Coir bdls £1 17s. 6d. Seeds ..... £1 10s. 0d.	
Havre ...	Cotton ..... Coffee	No ship.
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
China ..	Steamer Cotton ..... Opium ..... Sailing Ships	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Rs. 25 to 30 per chest Rs. 4½ per bale nominal
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 to 18 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
31 Aug.	Night Hawk	Dermott	Chittagong, May 24.
1	Assyria (s)	Smart	London, July 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Baghdad (s) ..... Persia (s)	Templeton .... Merrello	Madras. Trieste, &c.

The s'eamer Himalaya, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta, was entered out for loading yesterday.

HOOGHLY.

July ARRIVAL.

29 Strathclyde's).....Pearson.....London, June 14.

MADRAS.

July ARRIVAL.

28 Calcutta (s).....Calcutta.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 1st August, 7-50 A.M.—Extra mail steamer from Bombay signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—1ST AUGUST.

FROM LONDON.

Ada (s), 50 drums shale oil, and 1 cask turpentine, H. F. Soares.

FROM BOMBAY.

Esperance, 601 cases champagne, 31 cases portwine, and 75 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons; 110 cases brandy, Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Arctusa (s), 13 cases colours, Planque Vinay & Co.;

FROM GENOA.

Persia (s), 2 packages pellitory, Cajeemally Tyebally.

DAILY EXPORTS.—1ST AUGUST.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Morning Light, 760 bundles coir yarn, Soondercas Vagjee; 48 bales cotton, Vulleebhoy Manchund; 62 bales cotton, Mogjee Hansraj; 100 bales rags, Hurridass Cursondass; 500 bundles gunny, Mooljee Heerjee; 84 bales rags, Damoder Ookarda; 500 bundles gunny, Premjee Runchardass.

Euxine, 35 bales cotton, Moolchund Motichund.

Flying Venus, 25 bales wool, Narrondass Rumsordass.

Neora (s), 85 bales cotton, Mooljee Goculdass; 56 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 52 bales cotton, Jewraz Damoder; 66 bales cotton, Heerjee Taijpall; 24 bales cotton, Beesmyal Jakheeram; 50 bales cotton, Mowjee Hurridass; 25 bales cotton, Goverdhundass Pursotumdass; 154 bales cotton, W. and A. Graham & Co.; 800 bales cotton, Ewart Latham & Co.; 70 bales cotton Heerjee Veerdass; 60 bales wool, Goolamhusson Fazul and Co.; 50 bales wool, Soondercas Damoder; 14 packages skins, Hajee Mahomed Esmail Karmaney; 117 bags linseed, and 94 bags castor oil, Curreem Heerjee; 50 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 35 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 102 bales cotton, and 13 bales wool, Jaitha Trikom.

FOR LONDON.

Orissa (s), 2 cases shawls, Rungilal Joowallanath; 4 cases borax, Nusserwanjee Jamasjee; 83 pieces 4 bundles E. teeth, Bomtoola Goolam Mahomed; 154 pieces E. teeth, Nursee Kesowjee; 4 packages ivory, Khimjee Ramjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Arctusa (s), 100 bales cotton, Alsen Riebe & Co.; 400 bales cotton, and 4 bales hides, B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Orissa (s), 1 bundle shawls, Hajee Ally Babany.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The undermentioned sales are reported to have been effected by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

			Rs. A.P.
1,500	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 6 lbs.	4 6 6
500	" " "	40 " 39 " 6 lbs.	4 6 6
500	" " "	40 " 39 " 7 lbs.	4 14 0
350	" " "	45 " 39 " 9 lbs.	6 11 0
800	" " Jaconets	45 " 39 " 2½ lbs.	2 7 0
1,600	" " "	40 " 39 " 2½ lbs.	2 2 9
1,500	pairs " Dhotis	54 " 21 "	2 4 0

COTTONS.

25 candies	New Dholleras (ready)	.....	Rs. 209
25	" " " "	.....	" 211
25	" " " "	.....	" 208½
75	" D. Bhowruggur "	.....	" 211-13

YARNS.

3,000 lbs. Mule, No. 40	.....	As. 11½
3,000 lbs. " " 50	.....	" 13 3 8
6,000 lbs. Turkey Red, No. 40	.....	" 27½

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—1ST AUGUST, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 1st August, 12-50 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 58 minutes.

Via Turkey, 30th July, 11-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 29 hours 52 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 1st August, 12-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 30 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 1st August, 11-52 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 47 minutes.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 1st August, 2-54 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 11 hours 26 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 1st August, 3-30 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 32 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 31st June to 8 P.M. of the 1st August is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	4 13	0 5
" Galle	19 18	15 34
" Kurrachee	0 23	0 8
" Madras	1 58	0 30

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 1st August, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 1st August, 2-45 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.

MANGALORE, 1st August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 83, rainfall 4 inches 50 cents.

CANNANORE, 1st August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 75, barometer 29·965, rainfall 2 inches 2 cents.

CARWAR, 1st August, 6 P.M.—Weather fair, wind west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·94, rainfall 37 cents.

VINGORLA, 1st August, 6 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind west, thermometer 84.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 1.

Woods, Colonel, 8th Hussars, on leave, from Cawnpore.
Stephenson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Godfrey, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.
Showers, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 1.

Stephenson, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.
Godfrey, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Europe.
Davidson, Major, 19th Regiment, on leave, to Poona and Ahmednuggur.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, August 1.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt. J. T. Watling, S. C., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India in the Foreign Department.

Major Genl. C. W. Tremenheere, C. B., R. E., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, under Rule 9 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty years' service, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H. M.'s approval:—

Staff Corps.—Capt. George Bell Crispin, 20th July 1872.

Major A. M. Shewell, S. C., Actg. Dy. Asst. Commsy Genl., 2nd class, is permitted to proceed to the Neilgherry Hills, with leave of absence for six months, from 15th July 1872, on medical certificate, under sec. XXV., chapter II., of the furlough regulations of 1868.

Lt. S. D. Turnbull, Ben. S. C., Adjt., 15th Ben. Cav., is allowed furlough, (medical certificate) to Europe for two years under the furlough regulations of 1868.

The following promotions in the Commissariat Dept. are made:—

Sub-Condr. Frederick Smith to be Condr., and Sergt. (Actg. Sub-Condr.,) Louis Kennedy to be Sub-Condr., from the 14th June 1872, in succession to Dy. Commsy. and Hony. Capt. John Scott' deceased.

The undermentioned officers are allowed furlough to Europe, for the period specified, under Rule 9 of the furlough regulations of 1868:—

Major F. S. Iredell, Cadre 16th Regt. N. I., for one year, from the date of departure in Sept. next.

Major W. Hicks, S. C., Brigade-Major, Belgaum, for two years, from date of departure in Oct. next.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are made with effect from the 27th Oct. 1871, to such date as that whereon Mr. G. S. V. Fitz Gerald appointed First Asst. Resident, may join his appointment:—

Capt. C. Grant Second Asst. Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, to act as First Asst. Political Resident.

Mr. James Edwards, Uncovenanted Asst. Resident, to act as Second Asst. Political Resident, and Mr. Geo. Lucas, Head Clerk and Interpr., to act as Uncovenanted Asst. Resident.

Brigr. Genl. J. W. S-hneider, C.B., received charge of the duties of Political Resident at Aden from Major Genl. C. W Tremenheere, R.E., C.B., on the 17th inst., before office hours.

With reference to the Notification in this Dept., dated the 12th June last, published at page 742 of the *Government Gazette* of 13th June 1872.), Asst. Surg. A. H. Hughes, M.D., has been appointed substantive pro tem. Residency Surg., Baroda, pending Dr. Miller's arrival.

Lt. E. V. Shaw assumed charge of his duties as Boundary Settlement Officer between the Mahee Kanta and Baroda, on the 3rd inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Major Thoyts Actg. Cant. Mag. at Kurrachee performed the duties of City Mag. of Kurrachee, in addition to his own, during Mr. Gibbons' absence on privilege leave, from the 10th to 24th June 1872.

Capt. R. Westmacott has been appointed to act as Dist. Supt. of Police in the Surat Dist. until further orders.

Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Ahmedabad, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the second class in the Ahmedabad District.

Under the authority conveyed by sec. 43 of Act VIII. of 1872, the Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint each of the undermentioned officers in the Canara Dist., to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a Commr. of Revenue by the aforesaid Act:—

Mr. A. C. Jervoise, First Asst. Collr.; and Mr. E. J. Ebden Actg. Second Asst. Collr.

Mr. A. C. Jervoise, an Asst. Collr., and a Mag. F. P. in the Canara Dist., is, so long as he is employed in that district invested with powers under sec. 412 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to hear appeals from decisions in criminal cases tried in the Talukas under his revenue charge by officers exercising powers less than those of a Magistrate.

Mr. Gajanan Krishna Bhatvadekar, B.A., LL. B., received charge of the second class Sub. Court at Alibag, in the Tanna Dist., from Rao Saheb Mahadeo Chimnajee on the 20th inst. before office hours, and made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1868.

Mr. Dhanraj Gulrj, Head Munshi in the Sakkhar Talooka, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the second class in the Shikarpoor District.

Mr. Manekjee Naserwanjee Nanawati, B.A., LL. B., received charge of the second class Sub. Court at Seerpoor, in the Khandeish Dist., on the 15th inst, before noon, and made the necessary declaration of office as required by (Bombay) Act VI. of 1868 on the 17th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. Woodward to be Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Poona.

Mr. A. Wingate to be Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Poona.

Mr. T. H. Leach to be Supernumerary Asst. to the Collr. of Nassick.

With reference to the Govt. Notification, dated 21st Nov. 1871, Mr. S. W. Tyndall, Dy. Collr. in Sind, was allowed subsidiary leave up to the 17th idem.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. R. M. Wall performed the duties of Civil Surg., Kulladghee, from 1st April to 3rd July 1872, both days inclusive.

Capt. H. de P. Rennick and Mr. H. J. H. Henderson have passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. G. Hynes, Asst. Mint Master, is allowed privilege leav of absence for one month.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
(IRRIGATION BRANCH.)

Mr A. Davidson acted as Ex Engr. for Irrigation, Ahmednugger and Nassick, from the 22nd April to the 21st June 1872, both days inclusive.

Mr. J. Tate received charge of the office of the Ex. Engr., Begaree Div., from Mr. J. G. Single on the forenoon of the 8th July 1872

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. M. Chattfield, B.A., has been appointed as substantive *pro tem* Director of Public Instruction, with effect from the 27th May last, the date of his taking charge of the office.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 31st July, 1872.

Lt.-Col. and Bt. Col. C. H. Smith C. B., will, on being relieved of the Command of the R. A. at Aden, proceed and join A. Brig. R. H. A. and travel expeditiously on duty at the public expense.

Under instructions from the War Office it is intimated that Lt. J. S. Quayle No. 5 Bat. 6th Brig., has been posted to the Depot Brig. R. A. for two years, and he should be struck off accordingly.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 431 of the 3rd inst. Capt. G. F. Bryant, S. C., is attached to do duty with the 8th Regt. N. I., as a temporary measure.

Erratum.—In G. O. C. No. 359 dated 1st June last, for "Retts" read "Betts."

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:

20th Hussars.—Lt. C. Mangles, to England, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Artillery.—Lt. F. O. B. Foote, (B. Bat. 18th Brig.) from date of departure, to England, Overland, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Engineers.—Lt. G. A. L. A. Whitmore, to Eng'and, per P. and O. steamer, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

59th Foot.—Capt. A. Greenland to proceed to England from 1st August 1872, until required to join Regtl. Depot on urgent private affairs, subject to approval of H. E. the C.-in-C. in India.

66th Foot.—Capt. A. N. Welman, to England, from 1st Sept. 1872, to 1st March 1873, on urgent private affairs.

108th Foot.—Maj. W. H. K. Bradford to remain in England, from 5th Sept. 1872 to 4th March 1873, on private affairs.

OVERLAND SUMMARY OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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SHIPPING—
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HEARN—August 1st, at Breach Candy, the wife of Risley V Hearn, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

AHSANOLLAH—July 24th, at Dacca, the wife of K. Ahsanollah of a daughter.

DICKSON—July 28th, at No. 33, Wellington Street, Calcutta, the wife of Geo. M. Dickson, of a son.

HENEGAN—July 28th, at Madras, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Henegan, Royal Artillery, of daughter.

IRVINE—July 26th, at Newton House, Calicut, Mrs. Alexander Irvine, of a daughter.

McINROY—July 27th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain McInroy, 19th Regt. N. I., of a daughter.

McGREGOR—July 29th, at Calcutta, the wife of Josiah McGregor, C.E., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

DAVIES—SPENCER—July 26th, at Coimbatore, by the Rev. H. Pope, assisted by the Rev. F. Jackson, Captain H. C. Davies, Madras Staff Corps, to Louisa, daughter of Richard Spencer, Esq., of Bartlewood Lodge, Derbyshire.

TREAVOR—BRINES—July 23rd, at St. Luke's Church, Dinapore, John Treavor, East Indian Railway, Buxar, to Margery Brines, step-daughter of Mr. Hugh Anderson, Dinapore.

WIGRAM—RIDEOUT—July 27th, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Rev. G. Warlow, assisted by the Rev. J. Barton, Herbert Wigram, Esq., Madras Civil Service, to Amy, second daughter of Lt.-Col. J. W. Rideout, Staff Corps.

DEATHS.

RIND—July 25th, at Vale Head, Mussoorie, Ann, widow of the late Major H. J. Rind, Bengal Army.

SARGEAUNT—July 25th, at Coimbatore, the infant son of Captain Charles C. Sargeaunt.

STEWART—July 27th, at Jessore, of diphtheria, John Donald, the beloved son of William Day and Harriet Stewart, aged 4 years, 4 months, and 19 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 2, 1872.

IT is a public misfortune that a financier with the reputation of Mr. Samuel Laing should make statements which he can have had no means of verifying, and which, with all respect to the eminent man who made them, we must pronounce obviously incorrect, before a committee of the House of Commons whose verdict must have some influence in shaping the future course of the finances of this country. Mr. Laing is of opinion that the income-tax is a bad tax and unsuited to India. Well, very many other persons are of this opinion, and even those who defend the tax, only defend it as not the greatest of the financial evils which we suffer. Mr. Laing, however, having once pronounced against it, will not admit that the tax has a single redeeming point or that the evils of so-called local taxation can be compared to the wrong inflicted by his pet aversion. He is ready to pooh-pooh all complaints about other taxation and to believe that there is a part of India—meaning we presume the whole of the Bombay Presidency—so curiously constituted that it contradicts all his theories formed on a careful examination of the feelings of the remaining portion of the empire, that a tax on incomes of Rs. 50 a year is less objectionable than this income-tax, which as it has been assessed for the past four years affects only those who are moderately well off, and as it is assessed at present, those only who must be looked upon in this wretchedly poor country as rich.

It is idle to write in criticism of such statements, but yet we acknowledge with regret that we know they will be received with implicit confidence by the many who do not think for themselves, and for whom the sanction of a recognized authority is sufficient recommendation of any theory, especially on the much misunderstood subject of Indian finance. But from Mr. Laing's own evidence we are very sure that the enquiry he has made into the recent history of local taxation as developed in this Presidency is most superficial. The truth is the taxation is local but in name. Taxes levied by the Government of Bombay, the proceeds of which are not spent in the special districts where they are raised, but to erect apologetic monuments for the shamelessly bad administration of perhaps the weakest and most unprincipled Government ever seen in India, are *not* local taxes, and the people do not "see that they get the value for "the money at their own doors." Not one district in the Presidency has benefitted by the Non-Agricultural Cess, the Seymour Fitzgerald income-tax, on incomes of Rs. 50 a year; and we will undertake to say that within the area where it has been collected it has caused more real misery, disaffection, and discontent than the income-tax from the first date of its introduction to the present day. We will not offend the common-sense of our readers by using lengthy arguments to point out by how much more obnoxious an income tax on incomes of Rs. 50 a year is than one on incomes of Rs. 1,000, or to prove that the cruel injustice and obvious impolicy of the tax is not modified by calling it local and spending its proceeds without instead of with the sanction of the Government of India previously obtained. Besides, we trust that in pointing out the evils of this odious Cess we should only be flogging a dead horse, yet we have thought it right not to let careless utterances, only important because spoken by a financier with a well earned reputation, pass unnoticed. Still we would ask our readers to consider, too, the evidence on which Mr. Laing forms his judgment. At first the income-tax was assessed on incomes as low as Rs. 200 a year, and although it did not affect as many as the Non-Agricultural Cess does at present, yet undoubtedly it was a mistake and an engine for oppression in the hands of unscrupulous officials. The experience of that time has been repeated over and over again as arguments against the tax as imposed at present. These arguments have not been used by noisy agitators or professional philanthropists and grievance-mongers, but by men high in office and of great influence in Indian affairs, and it is only within the last year that the tax has been viewed with any thing like patience by those whose incomes it affected and who cared but little to check evils they had prophesied. On the other hand, the proclamation of local self-government and local taxation has been issued by the very highest authorities with the loudest possible flourish of trumpets. Introduced by the late Lord Mayo, whose name has become, and deservedly so, so sacred with all who served under him, that criticism of his acts seems sacrilege, no one has yet succeeded in making it known as widely as it should be, that hitherto as a financial scheme it has proved a blunder, and has resulted only in taxes oppressive in their very nature as well as by reputation, and in sanctioning the tricks of a shifty Finance Minister, who, in order to give a plausible appearance to his own budget, which as published, has eased the Imperial Exchequer at the expense of the Provincial Governments who are ordered to mak up the deficit as best they can and with as little noise as possible. As yet the results of this decentralization scheme have not yet been brought properly to light. The taxes introduced by the local Governments have scarcely been collected for the first year, and, as we took occasion to point out on their introduction, they fall on the poorest and most inarticulate part of the population, whose cries of complaint cannot make itself heard by newspapers or popular East Indian Association Parsee orators. We are sure that if Mr. Laing had had the evidence before him on which we are enabled to form a judgment, his evidence would have been very different, and we only hope that the first Bombay Collector who goes home on furlough, and who has really watched the collection of the "Local Cess," may have an opportunity of stating the other side of the question.

For ourselves we cannot understand the agitation against the income-tax as it is fixed at present. It is an evil, but only as all taxation is an evil, and it is the statesman's business—we do not allude to our contemporary—to recover that part which is the greatest. We have long made up our minds on the subject. Next to the absurd Non-Agricultural Cess, which we trust is as good as defunct, the oppression and in many cases prohibitory taxes on justice are what require lightening. Since Mr. Laing's departure from India these have been increased four-fold, they were increased at a time of financial disorder and have been allowed to remain at the rates then imposed. If the income-tax is abolished and the civil fees are allowed to remain as they are, another great financial blunder will have been added to the long list already scored by the English rulers in India. We cannot close our article on finance without repeating what we should like to place in large type in a conspicuous part of our paper every day, that the real thing wanted to make the financial position of India as secure as it undoubtedly should be after so long a period of peace is Economy in Administration.

CONSIDERING that the telegraph from Europe is employed to convey information about Dr. Livingstone, it will not be out of place for us to mention that a letter from that gentleman, or at least bearing his signature and apparently in his well known handwriting, has been received in Bombay by the Rev. Dr. Wilson. It is unfortunately marked "private," which precludes Dr. Wilson from publishing it *in extenso*, and is dated "about 12 days East of Tanganyika, 24th January 1872," and "Unyanyembe, 13th March 1872," but it bears the post mark of Suez, where it was doubtless mailed by Mr. Stanley on his way to Europe. Dr. Livingstone, in this communication, attributes the difficulties which he has experienced, both in holding communication with the coast and in prosecuting his journeyings, to the efforts of parties interested in upholding the East African slave trade, and to the unworthiness of his personal attendants; but he says that he has got from Mr. Stanley all the aid he requires in order to finish off the work he has set himself to do in Africa. Were there any other reason to doubt the genuineness of this letter there is a statement in it which looks rather curious. Dr. Livingstone writes—"I am now going east to a point called "by Speke Kazeh, but by the natives and "Arabs Unyanyembe." Now Kazeh is a town in the district of Unyanyembe, and it was there that Burton remained when he sent Speke to examine Lake Victoria Nyanza. Both these travellers make abundant mention both of Kazeh and of Unyanyembe, and the former is a place as prominent in East Africa as Paris is in Europe. Of course Dr. Livingstone may have been writing from recollection as regards Speke, and so have fallen into one-half of his error, but that would not account for his confusion of the district with the town when he, during the writing of the letter which he concluded after he had actually reached Unyanyembe. Dr. Livingstone's letter to Bombay contains no new geographical information, and Mr. Stanley's accounts which have been published in London contain no local details except what have been previously published in works on East Africa or have appeared in Livingstone's previously published letters. The suspicion we have expressed in this matter seems also to have struck a writer in the *Saturday Review* received by last mail, who says—"It is possible Mr. Stanley may have seen Li-"vingstone; but it is odd that he should have "found it so easy to get to and from Ujiji and to "send on letters, and that Livingstone himself "should have found no means of communicating "with his friends for several years. If he ac-"tually saw Livingstone, it would appear that "Livingstone had no confidence in him, and told "him as little as possible and did not allow him "to read the letters with which he entrusted him. "It will be observed that the greater part of his "account of Livingtone's adventures in the in-"terior is only a confused and blundering re-"production of the Doctor's own despatches to "the Geographical Society before he disappeared. "Mr. Stanley's geographical information is a "hopeless muddle, which it would be a waste "of time to analyse. For our own part we see no "reason at present either to believe or disbelieve "the story." That is very much the view which we are still disposed to take of the matter. As we have already remarked no one here is in a position to judge as yet regarding it, but yet there may be reasons for withholding judgment. A story may be substantially true and yet it may be adorned with so many exaggerations or falsehoods, or otherwise be told in such a manner as very justly to excite suspicions in regard to its truth. Sindbad the Sailor may have been, and very probably was, in Ceylon and gathered diamonds, but we are not bound on that account to believe his stories about the Old Man of the Sea or the eagle which carried him into the Valley of Diamonds, and are not called on to admit him as a geographical authority in regard to the island of Ceylon. So, in like manner, Mr. Stanley may have met Dr. Livingstone and brought back letters from him, but if he embellishes his narrative with very incredible details and falls into gross geographical errors, we are certainly not bound to believe that he ever met with Dr. Livingstone until we have something more than his own assertion for it. The mere fact of a traveller's statements being novel and wonderful is no sufficient ground for disbelief in them if his character be good. The usual opinions entertained, by his contemporaries, of Bruce, the discoverer of the sources of the Blue Nile, was that he was one of the greatest liars that ever lived, and the chief reason for that most unjust judgment was his quite veracious account of the Abyssinian practice of cutting beefsteaks out of live cattle. That was a remarkable instance of a truthful traveller being discredited simply because his statements were extraordinary as well as new; but the question in regard to Mr. Stanley is of another kind and turns upon details which are not so extraordinary as to forbid belief in his story, but which, taken altogether, and in the absence of the proofs to which we have alluded, are calculated to excite legitimate doubts which are not set at rest by the letter which Dr. Wilson has received, though it is only fair to state that he himself has no doubt whatever that it is from Dr. Livingstone, and there are details in it about the Nassick boys and money matters which render it improbable that the letter could have been written by any one else. Should the manufacture of letters appear very improbable to our readers we would remind them that some years ago a number of letters were forged purporting to be from Byron, Shelley, and other well known writers, and they were done so well as to deceive experts. The Shelley letters were placed in the hands of Mr. Robert Browning who, though a poet, has much of the acute man of business in his character, and who is well acquainted with Shelley's manuscripts and modes of thought. It was not until those letters were printed with a preface to them by Mr. Browning, and a few copies had been sent out, that the forgery was discovered. Immediately thereupon the volume was suppressed, but a copy of it is preserved in the library of the British Museum. We do not say that anything of the sort is being done in regard to Dr. Livingstone, but such facts are worthy of being taken into account in forming a judgment on his case.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

WE have received the following important letter from Mr. Russel Aitken in regard to the Har

WHAT IS IT?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Jungle Manockjee's father, as he stands in proud defiance of the elements at the junction of four of the principal thoroughfares of Bombay, has in his turban, besides the protuberance at the back which always forms part of that head-dress, a something sticking out of it in the shape of a pestle, the meaning of which has puzzled many more persons than myself. If it be meant for a bouquet such as is sometimes carried by flash Parsees in their turbans, it is a bad imitation—if an umbrella-holder, it is unnecessary, for I have never yet seen an umbrella put up. An ingenious friend suggested it might be a water-pipe, but no one has seen water playing through it on the head of the old gentleman. What does it really mean?

1st August. TOMMY.

THE MUSSULMAN BURIAL-GROUND AT GRANT ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your journal, to bring to the notice of the authorities the disgraceful state of the Mussulman burial-ground at Grant Road. It appears that almost every day two or three bodies are interred in that place, and the graves, I am informed, are only dug to the depth of about four feet. Now, Sir, a place like this, and in the vicinity it stands, requires at least a grave dug to the depth of six feet to prevent sickness infecting the neighbourhood. The effluvium arising from this burial-ground in its present state is most obnoxious to the neighbours and a disgrace to those who have the superintendence of it, and I only hope Government or the Municipality will take such steps as to prevent sickness, or close the place entirely, which will be a boon and a blessing to the inhabitants of Grant Road.

31st July. A SUFFERER.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF FRERE TOWN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is really a mistake when the stately and handsome State buildings are one after another rising, and some of them completed, in the new Frere Town, the compounds specially designed for them are not availed of by turning them into small gardens, and the enclosure encircled by neat ornamental railings. As an instance, see how the National Bank of India has taken advantage of the very small compound of their building, and how the garden increases the appearance of the building. Another defect is that the footpaths are neither paved nor asphalted. When Bombay [illegible] the capital of Western India, she ought [illegible] fate of Captain Birdwood. [illegible] it has made every one sad—few officers were more popular; he was the leading spirit in everything either for the amusement or instruction of the station. By his sepoys he was as much loved as respected, and he had the happy knack of combining firmness with the most pleasing affability. On Friday evening he drove up to the bandstand; he then said he was a little out of sorts, but thought nothing of it—in fact, he had promised to dine at the mess next evening. On Saturday he had all the premonitory symptoms of diarrhœa. Dr. Maconachi was speedily called in, and was indefatigable in his attentions till the last moment. Poor Birdwood was buried on Monday, the whole station attended the funeral; amongst them there were few dry eyes; every one felt they had lost a trusty friend and true companion. As soon as Captain Birdwood fell sick, they telegraphed to Bombay for medical aid. Dr. Weir was specially sent up in reply to it, and arrived a short time after his death.

Dr. Maconachi, who is acting as Civil Surgeon, has had a great deal of work for the last month,—in fact, there is far too much for one medical man; there should always be two in the station in the event of any emergency—particularly at the present season. No fresh cholera cases have been reported since Saturday. I hear there are only four in the Civil Hospital, one of them an old patient who was attacked while under treatment for some chronic disease: they are all doing well. Those in authority are doing all they can to prevent an epidemic by attending to the cleanliness of the town and drains; the doctors, we feel sure, will do all that science can inculcate or experience teach.

Now that no other people have been attacked the gloom that overshadowed us is gradually fading away—people are trying to be as cheerful as the remembrance of their dear friend will permit. Amongst all classes there is a feeling of the deepest commiseration for those he has left behind. All vie in soothing their sorrow.

The weather just now is very cool and pleasant. A good fresh breeze is always blowing. More rain is expected, although we have had 39 in. already—an unusually large quantity. The moisture and dampness has probably something to do with the sickliness of the season. There is still a good deal of dengue floating—few have not some souvenir of it. If the present weather and precautions continue, I don't think there need be any fear of a serious cholera outbreak—in any case ordinary precautions should never be neglected or despised.

EAST INDIA FINANCE COMMITTEE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JULY 9.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

To-day Sir Arthur Cotton was examined. He urged the importance of irrigation, and produced statistics to prove that there was an enormous difference in the revenue from irrigated as compared with that from unirrigated land. With regard to the Godavery works, he expressed the opinion that 400 miles could be rendered navigable for seven or eight months in the year by an outlay of £2,000 a mile, and by an additional outlay of £500 navigable all the year round. There would thus be provided, he maintained, a means of carrying millions of tons at a cost of only a half-penny a ton per mile, while the charge in the case of the railway was 2d., the cost of construction £15,000 or £20,000 a mile, the capacity for traffic very limited, and the burden entailed on the country enormous. Canal and river navigation might be made to meet all the requirements of the country—in speed, cost, quantity, and everything. It was the only means by which cheap traffic could be secured. At the same time there might with advantage be some supplementary lines of railway. Even for passenger traffic canals and rivers might be made to answer. The speed on the railways was at present generally no more than 20 miles an hour—in some cases 25. He thought the navigation of the Indus was very indifferently managed, and that it ought to yield a profit. But the Indus was one of the worst Indian rivers; and the navigation of the Godavery would be much superior. He praised the port of Coconada highly, stating that it was the only one in India where there had been no wrecks. He admitted that vessels were obliged to lie two miles off, but asserted that the charge for lighterage was not serious.

Mr. Dickinson having pointed out the difficulties of meeting the wants of Bombay by canal and river navigation,

Sir A. Cotton expressed the opinion that Bombay would not eventually be the great port of the west coast, and that the great port must be looked for at the opening of the ghauts.

Mr. James Hutton, formerly editor of the *Englishman*, and now agent in England of the British India Association (of Calcutta), was next briefly examined. He corroborated the evidence given last week by Mr. Dacosta; gave reasons against the annual emigration to Simla; objected strongly to there being only three native members of the Supreme Legislative Council—two of whom, moreover, were not British subjects but independent rajahs—and to the non-official European members being mere nominees of the Governor-General; read extracts from official reports to show the severity of the operation of the income tax upon the poorest class of cultivators; pointed out that the introduction of road and education cesses in Bengal would in many instances put an end to voluntary efforts on the part of rich natives to an extent that would be very severely felt; and maintained that there was trustworthy evidence that the natives were fitted for the engineering profession.

Mr. W.N. Massey, who was Finance Minister of India from the spring of 1865 to the spring of 1868, was next examined. He said—When I first came to India my attention was of course directed to the state of the revenues. I found that the expenditure pressed very hard upon the revenue, and it seemed to me, upon the best estimate I could form, that about a million sterling was needed to enable us to meet the established expenditure and the ordinary demands upon the Government. I cast about for ways and means, and found the field in which a financier had to select new sources of income exceedingly limited. The expediency of continuing the income tax which was on the point of expiring was pressed on me from various quarters, but in the first place I thought that whatever might be done thereafter it was not desirable just at that moment to renew it, the people of India having been told that it was imposed solely for the purpose of meeting particular exigencies. In the imperfect state of my information at the time, I did not then venture to pronounce the opinion I subsequently formed as to the policy of the tax, but I was convinced that not being prepared to propose any great reduction of expenditure, it was desirable to provide additional ways and means, and I did so. The first year I was content to leave things pretty much as they were, but in the second year of office I decided upon recommending additional taxation from three sources. In the first place I caused a Commission to enquire into the practicability of increasing what are called the institution fees, that is to say, the taxes on legal proceedings. The natives of India being exceedingly fond of law, and lavish in their expenditure on that luxury, I thought it not an unfair thing to consider whether Government might not benefit by that propensity. The result was that after a very laborious enquiry, conducted by Mr. Justice Jackson and Mr. [illegible] we came to the conclusion that a scheme of [illegible] and that some [illegible] might be [illegible] Bombay revenue [illegible] Committee was roughly estimated [illegible] to give an addition of between [illegible] and £700,000. In my budget I reduced [illegible] and I believe it produced [illegible] In the next place I [illegible] export of grain. This was of course [illegible] free trade, but I found that [illegible] of half an anna per maund had been [illegible] the export of grain without producing any [illegible] to the trade, and that that tax had [illegible] recently been increased to 2 annas, and instead of a [illegible] on a very large increase of exports had taken [illegible] of course in consequence of the tax, but in [illegible] to the ordinary laws which regulate the prosperity of the country. I therefore felt very little hesitation [illegible] score of the free-trade theory in recommending a [illegible] addition of one anna per maund to the existing tax, [illegible] result of that was an addition to the revenue of about [illegible] 0. Now I must observe that soon after I came to [illegible] was convinced that it was not only impracticable [illegible] just and indeed absurd to maintain one central [illegible] of finance for the whole of that country. I therefore [illegible] gained the permission of the Viceroy to issue a circular [illegible] to all the local Governments asking their opinion as to [illegible] expediency and practicability of instituting a limited [illegible] of local finance, and whether they had local resources [illegible] available which would enable them to gain that [illegible] The answers I obtained were, with the exception [illegible] of Madras, favourable to the principle of the scheme, [illegible] stated that local resources could be found. I was [illegible] soon satisfied that there were odds and ends of finance [illegible] might be fairly utilised without harm to anybody, [illegible] which were not fit subjects to enter into an imperial [illegible] of taxation, and that the only way in which this [illegible] could be gained was by conferring on the local [illegible] governments some power of taxation. Having in view [illegible] policy which I have sketched, I found that it would [illegible] desirable to frame a tax for the present uses of the [illegible] service, which might be subsequently available [illegible] to local Governments in the event of the scheme I [illegible] proposed being carried into effect, and I selected a licence [illegible] upon trades and professions. It was a very moderate [illegible] imposed according to a rough scale of assessment, [illegible] and military servants being included among those [illegible] to it. Previously trades and professions had [illegible] contributed absolutely nothing to the revenues of India, [illegible] it seemed to me that following not too nearly the [illegible] English practice, but rather the practice fairly established [illegible] the municipal taxation of India, a rough licence [illegible] of this kind would be a very useful instrument [illegible] of taxation to give the local Governments [illegible] with a view to a system of local finance. That licence tax [illegible] was calculated to yield about £500,000, and it did ultimately yield between £600,000 and £700,000. Thus I had between £200,000 and £1,500,000 added to my ways and means. [illegible] one reason for preferring a licence tax to the income tax [illegible] was the fact I have stated that hitherto trades and professions had contributed nothing to the revenues of India. [illegible] then there was the difficulty I have already mentioned as [illegible] renewing the income tax at that particular time. Moreover I looked upon the income tax as fraught with very great difficulties and even dangers, and that not merely [illegible] from a financial point of view it involved a very great and serious question of public policy. I also considered it to be a great reserve of taxation to be resorted to under circumstances of pressure and exigency. It is the only tax to which we could conveniently resort in time of famine or war, or when from any unforeseen or temporary pressure it is necessary to recruit the revenues of India. That was very much Mr. Wilson's view when he went out. He was perfectly justified in imposing the income tax under the circumstances then existing. But he himself felt the danger and difficulty of the ground on which he trod, and it was with very careful steps that he traversed that ground. He was most emphatic in his intimations that the income tax was only imposed for a particular exigency. The deficit was something enormous—some eight or ten millions I think—and it was absolutely necessary that prompt measures should be taken to prevent the continuance of such a state of things. But what I object to is resorting to the income tax as an ordinary part of the fiscal system of India. It ought, as I said, to be considered as a great financial reserve; and used as such, I believe it would be submitted to by the people of India without a murmur. They have been accustomed for centuries to occasional severe exactions, but these were always consequent upon some exigency which they understood. They have never been subjected to any regular system of taxation such as that which the income tax implies, and there is a repugnance in the native mind which you cannot remove for a system which obliges them to submit their pecuniary or private affairs to the enquiry of the State. Being a very suspicious people they connect the income tax with some prospective, plan of confiscation, and they regard with dread and horror and a repugnance which I can hardly exaggerate, the erection of a machinery which would enable Government to administer such a tax. Therefore it seems to me that the plan of maintaining the machinery of the income-tax—even you if reduced the tax to an almost inappreciable figure—for the purpose of raising it in time of emergency, is quite as objectionable as the same taxation in a more onerous form. I have no doubt that these views may sound strange to gentlemen who are conversant only with English affairs, but they are views founded on the peculiar character of the people of India; and I entertain them so strongly that nothing on earth should induce me to hold office in India as Finance Minister if the condition were imposed on me by the Secretary of State that the income tax was to be maintained as an ordinary source of revenue.

The Chairman—Do you think it best to adjust the expenditure to the income or to raise the income to meet the expenditure?

Mr. Massey—The principle of English finance is adjust your income to your expenditure. In my opinion, the contrary should be adopted in Indian affairs. The resources are so limited that if you should outrun the constable you cannot expend any of your taxes, and with the exception of this income tax cannot create new taxation. I wish to say in round terms that there is no new source of taxation as far as I am aware that it is possible for you to invent. Therefore it is that I would most earnestly impress on all Indian financiers the expediency of accommodating their expenditure to their income. The last words I used in India were "Live within your income." If you chose to be lavish and to give reins to the local Governments you might spend a hundred millions a year. Of course the great military service is expensive. I will assume that the military strength now existing in India is necessary for the purposes of India. That being the case, you have a military expenditure equal to that of this country. I think it varies from 14 to 16 millions sterling. Upon that point I should wish to make an observation with reference to retrenchment. The military expenditure of India comprises of course an enormous mass of detail which is to be found in the blue-book compiled by officials of a subordinate character, and as far as I am aware not under the direction or control of any member of the Government of India. The Military Member of Council has nothing to do with the financial control, nor has the Commander-in-Chief. The preparation of these details is entirely left to the local Governments, and is under the general superintendence of the Controller of Military Accounts. They were just placed before me a few days before I had to make up my budget. It would have been quite impossible for the Financial Member of Council, whose time is so fully occupied, to enter upon the detail of so vast a system of expenditure which are quite sufficient of themselves to occupy the time of a first-class official. I found from conversation on the subject that roughly judging the result of a revision of these estimates was likely to be a saving of a million.

The Chairman—The object should be then to have as complete a supervision over the military expenditure, with the same sense of responsibility, by an independent member of the Council, as there is in reference to the finances generally by the Finance Minister?

Mr. Massey—I think that is so, that there should be a member of Council solely charged with the special duty of superintending these disbursements, and that he should be in constant correspondence with the Financial Member of Council on the subject. That idea has been a frequent subject of communication between Lord Sandhurst and myself when he was Commander-in-Chief in India. A well known project of his is that there should be only one Commander-in-Chief for all India. I think that the very fact of a member of Council being entrusted with the supervision of the military expenditure, would have the effect of restraining waste.

The Chairman—As to the Civil expenditure, had you the means of exercising a control over it in all its details?

Mr. Massey—Far from it. The presidencies of Madras and Bombay are in direct communication with the Secretary of State, and they are disposed to resent interference from the Government of India, and to regard that Government more as an equal than as a superior. We found that I think especially with regard to the great presidency of Bombay. Our power of financial control over that presidency was thwarted and defeated almost at every point. These great Governments had nothing to do but to aggrandise the importance of their administrations by making out large estimates, and by maintaining the absolute necessity of these estimates when they were criticised by the Central Government. It was a serious responsibility to take upon ourselves to say at a distance of thousands of miles that this and that expenditure were unnecessary. Of course you may strike your pen through a certain item and say it shan't be allowed, but that is a serious responsibility.

The Chairman—The budgets of Madras and Bombay came up I understand *in bloc*, leaving you to find fault with them as far as you could?

Mr. Massey—Yes, there was a separate budget sent up by each administration to the Government of India for adoption. If the Government of India puts its finger upon one item and says it is excessive, the local Government says it is not, that it is extremely economical and that it cannot be struck out without impairing the service. There is a chorus of remonstrance from the whole band of officials of the particular administration and probably an appeal is sent to the Secretary of State which may result in a despatch requiring the expenditure to be allowed. So that the control of the expenditure is of the weakest possible description.

The Chairman—And to give a due control of expenditure you would establish it at the root in detail?

Mr. Massey—There is no other mode of retrenching expenditure that I am aware of, and I am of opinion that the Central Government is at present wholly incapable of exercising that control, and therefore it was that I sought to devise some plan of local taxation and local responsibility.

The Chairman—As far as the new system of local taxation has been explained to us, although there was a limit of charge imposed on the imperial revenue there was no limit of expenditure imposed, because the local Government was allowed to supplement its expenditure indefinitely by local taxation. Therefore I have not yet seen how the system is to keep down expenditure.

Mr. Massey—I think it very probable, that under a system of local taxation, more public money would be spent throughout the length and breadth of India. But I do not attach much importance to that. What I consider the great evil of the imperial system of taxation is that you cannot tell how much money is wanted. And the present system wholly fails in one most important safeguard, namely, in not imposing a motive of economy upon the expenders of public money. The local Governments have nothing to do but to draw upon the imperial treasury, and they of course think that the more they draw the more it will redound to the credit of their administration. I would ask the Committee to look at another feature of a central system of finance over such a vast country. Is it not strange that the people of Burmah or Madras should be taxed to make roads or wells or anything at all in Bombay? But that is done if you bring the whole of the provinces of India in hotch-potch as we do. If the local administrations are capable of conducting the ordinary affairs of Government, I see no reason why they should not take their share of the financial administration.

The Chairman—How can the system work as a check on expenditure by the local Governments unless the Supreme Government will accept the responsibility of putting an absolute limit to the incomes that the local Governments are to expend? If you leave the door open, that the local Governments are to add to their income by local taxation, is it not rather a mere shifting of responsibility than a check upon the local Governments?

Mr. Massey—I think they should not have an absolute licence to tax the people of their province to any extent they might think fit. Either the Government of India or the Secretary of State should, I think, exercise a veto. The discontent that would be caused would always however be a strong motive with the local Government for avoiding excessive taxation.

The Chairman—Are we not proceeding in a circle in India? You may perhaps recollect that before 1834 the whole taxation of the several presidencies was carried on under the responsibility of the Governor in Council of each presidency, and there was no authority on the part of the Governor-General to impose any tax at all in the several presidences. It was considered a master stroke of policy to abolish that system and make the Governor-General responsible, but we are now merely recurring to it, and are we not recurring to it under infinitely worse conditions than before, because formerly the local Governments were kept under the most stringent supervision by the Court of Directors?

Mr. Massey—Since the transfer of the Government of India to the Queen, the local Governments have been greatly aggrandised, and they are not under that subordination which they were under in the days of the Company. They have notions that they are administrators of a great imperial system, and that the business of the Government must be conducted on an imperial scale. Their aims are higher and more imperial than those of the Company's servants, and unless some restraint is imposed it is quite possible that serious abuses may arise. Therefore it is that I would adopt the system of local taxation only gradually, expanding it as circumstances dictate, and I would keep a strict hand over the local Government in resorting to new sources of revenue, but at the same time I would not make it a rule that you should expend so much and no more.

The Chairman—Do you think that the sense of responsibility of a governor of a presidency is very much less than it was before 1834, seeing that the Governor had then no one to fall back upon except the two other members of the Government who were equally responsible with himself, whereas now he can avoid all responsibility by putting himself under the cloak of a Council who have no real responsibility at all?

Mr. Massey—Yes. Under the rule of the Company, when communication was much less frequent between this country and India, the local Governors exercised a very wide discretion. The modern tendency is to divest Indian Governors of responsibility. The Governor-General now relieves himself of responsibility by referring to the Secretary of State by means of the telegraph. That is an unavoidable result of increased means of communication. It is, I think, a misfortune, but it is one that cannot be helped. In my time Lord Lawrence always maintained, and justly maintained, that he was responsible for the administration of the finances of India, and that I was in fact merely his officer and assistant, which was precisely the position I ought to have. But probably an ordinary Governor-General would be very much guided by the views of his Finance Minister. I think, however, that the Governor-General and Governors should be held personally responsible.

Mr. Massey afterwards stated, still in reply to the Chairman, that very soon after he arrived in India the state of the Bank of Bombay engaged his attention. As besides having their cash balances in the hands of that Bank, Government held a large quantity of the stock, the Government of Bombay was informed by telegram that it might support the Bank, and in consequence, though the concern was hopelessly insolvent, and the shares had fallen to a heavy discount, they rose to 60 premium. It was on this account that the shareholders claimed indemnity from Government.

The Chairman—Who was responsible for the introduction of a system of unlimited credit, a system quite opposed to the policy of the Court of Directors in regard to these banks, and do you think that the change was an evidence of the growing sense of irresponsibility on the part of the local Governors in India in administering local finances?

Mr. Massey—It was in vain that the Government of India used all their efforts to trace the history of that transaction to its source, and at the present moment neither I nor anybody else knows how the clause affecting the change got smuggled into the Act passed by the Government of Bombay. I recorded a minute against Government connection with these banks, and was alone in the Governor-General's Council in my opinion, but the Secretary of State took the same view as I. It was in consequence of a strong remonstrance of the Government of Bombay to the effect that there would be no chance of reconstituting the bank except on the condition of Government connection, that the matter was postponed. I believe separation will be found to be unavoidable. It is a most perilous and scandalous connection. There are certain gentlemen called Government directors who know nothing of the loans, credits, and securities. This fictitious direction should be entirely withdrawn, and whatever supervision is necessary should be carried out in the way of inspection by a Government officer who should be of the first class.

In answer to a further question, Mr. Massey said he did not think it desirable to have a surplus, for if the finances were flourishing, the local Governments would be all making demands upon them.

FRIDAY, 12TH JULY.

To-day the Committee has not met, and as Mrs. Massey died yesterday, it is more than doubtful whether Mr. Massey's examination will be resumed on Tuesday. It seems not unlikely that next week the proceedings of the Committee will be closed for the present session. Parliament, it may be added, is expected to rise between the 6th and 10th August.

BOMBAY.

RAJA OF NEPAUL.—It is stated that the Raja of Nepaul intends shortly to proceed to Nassick on a pilgrimage.

THE SURAT POLICE.—Captain R. Westmacott has been appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police in the Surat district, until further orders.

POPULATION OF NASSICK.—We see that, according to the census recently taken at Nassick, the population of the place is estimated at 35,000 persons.

THE NEW RESIDENT OF ADEN.—Brigadier-General J. W. Schneider, C. B., assumed charge of the office of Political Resident at Aden on the 17th July.

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Captain H. De P. Rennick and Mr. H. J. H. Henderson have passed the prescribed examination in Marathi.

FALL OF A HOUSE.—On Wednesday last, house No. 93, situated at Moogbhat, and belonging to one Pundernath Succaram, fell in, but fortunately no one was hurt.

FAIR.—The fair of Nassick Trimbuck, popularly known as Godavery fair, which falls once every twelve years, commences from 13th September next, and will last one year.

SUNKERSETT'S STATUE.—We hear that Government have at last granted permission to place the statue of the late Mr. Juggonnath Sunkersett in the Town Hall at Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. K. M. Chatfield, B.A., has been appointed as substantive *pro tem* Director of Public Instruction with effect from 27th May last, the date of taking charge of the office.

KAIRA CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—At the last Criminal Sessions at Kaira there were four murder cases, in which several persons were charged with murder, out of whom eleven were sentenced to death.

CHARITY.—On the third day of the obsequies of the late Mr. Cowasjee Hormusjee Shroff, Rs. 21,472 were set apart for charitable purposes—Rs. 21,000 out of the fund of the deceased, and Rs. 472 by his relatives.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—In the Fort Police Court, before the Senior Magistrate, yesterday, a man named William Thomas was fined Rs. 20, or, in default, to undergo fourteen days' imprisonment, for being drunk and disorderly.

A NATIVE VAGRANT.—A Mahomedan named Mahomed Ismael, a vagrant, was charged before the Senior Magistrate yesterday with stealing a copper chatty belonging to Papia Malia, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.

A WARNING TO BUGGY DRIVERS.—Merwanjee Pallonjee, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday fined five rupees by Mr. Connon, for plying his public conveyance for hire at a place not appointed for that purpose by the Commissioner of Police.

ASSAULT.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, one Jackee Munter was convicted of committing an assault against the person of a Parsee named Rustomjee Cursetjee, and was fined by the Senior Magistrate five rupees with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment.

THE POOR-BOX.—During last month Rs. 170 were given in money or food from the Fort Police Court poor-box. Most of the money was given to respectable European and Eurasian widows who have no means of supporting themselves and children. The box is now quite empty.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, two Goanese named Chinnia Marian and Louis Francis were charged before the Senior Magistrate with stealing a quantity of iron screws belonging to Government, and were on conviction sentenced to receive eight stripes each.

OLD OFFENDERS.—A Goanese by name Francis Pereira was charged before Mr. Connon yesterday with being found between sunset and sunrise in a building without giving a satisfactory account of his presence therein. Prisoner admitted the offence and was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

BOMBAY FOOT-BALL CLUB.—It will be seen from our advertisements that the match, Scotland and Ireland v. England, will be played this evening. The Celts played four men short last time; and it is therefore to be trusted that they as well as other players will put in a more respectable appearance.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the European General Hospital concerning the death of William Brown, a seaman of the ship Flying Venus. The jury upon the evidence found that death was caused by injuries received through the man having accidentally fallen into the hold of a ship.

FRAUDULENTLY RECEIVING A PEARL EAR-RING.—A Borah named Shaik Boodun, a trader in matches, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with fraudulently receiving for one pice a pearl ear-ring, valued at Rs. 50, and belonging to a Parsee named Nusserwanjee Cursetjee. The charge was clearly established, and the prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 30th July, was 391, being 41 more than in the preceding week, 7 less than the total of the week ending 1st August 1871, and 85 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 230 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 22nd July 1872, Rs. 1,92,72,638; add silver received during the week, Rs. 2,27,553; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 6,50,000; total balance, Rs. 1,88,50,191. There are in addition 1,88,50,191 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vault, and awaiting assay.

QUARANTINE IMPOSED AT ADEN.—The Political Resident at Aden, on the 4th July, submitted to Government a further communication from Her Majesty's Agent and Consul General in Egypt, who conveyed intimation of the Egyptian Board of Health that twenty-four hours' observation would satisfy the Board, provided the vessels arrived at Aden with clean bills of health.

EARTHQUAKE AT KHANDEISH.—Mr. Duff, Collector of Khandeish, reports to Government, through the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., that a slight shock of earthquake, accompanied by a rumbling sound as of a railway train in motion, was felt at Chopra, in Khandeish, on the evening of Friday, the 12th July, at about 7 o'clock. The shock lasted about a minute, and appeared to have been felt simultaneously at Amalner, Dharrangam, Dholia, and Julgaum. It appeared to travel from west to east.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—William Oliver and John Burns, seamen of the ship Flying Venus, were charged before Mr. Connon yesterday with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were each sentenced to two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—William Cook, Karl Muller, and Renyard Ducorbier, seamen of the ship China, were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing duty, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months' each.

THE PAUNCHGUNNY SCHOOL.—We regret to learn that the Paunchgunny School has not had much success. The climate of the station is all that its warmest panegyrists have described it; but the families who were expected to settle there, when once the school was started, have not yet arrived! We understand that the Diocesan Board of Education are inviting suggestions from present and former residents of the place with a view to avert the threatened collapse of the experiment. All who are interested in the maintenance of a school of a superior class at this healthy hill station should now bestir themselves.—*Anglo Catholic.*

COURT OF PETTY SESSIONS.—At a sitting of the Court of Petty Sessions yesterday in the Fort Police Court, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, Hamilton Maxwell, Esq., and Dadoba Pandoorung, Esq., members; a Mussulman named Abdool Rahimon Abdool Currim, committed for trial by Mr. Nana Morojee, Third Magistrate, was charged with retailing opium without a licence. Mr. A. Peile conducted the prosecution, the prisoner was unrepresented. Prisoner denied having sold any opium, but the evidence adduced was of so satisfactory a nature that the Court adjudged him guilty, and fined him Rs. 50, with the alternative of a month's rigorous imprisonment.

THE CASE AGAINST CASSIDAS BHUNSALLY.—The case in which Cassidas Purshotumdas Bhunsally and Vishnoo Sumbhajee, a policeman, are charged with intent to cause injury to one Achratlal Dwarkadas, a cotton broker, by falsely charging him with having committed the offence of robbery, knowing that there was no just or lawful ground for such a charge against that person, came on for further hearing yesterday before Mr. Nana Morojee. Mr. Hearn, public prosecutor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Khunderao Morojee, solicitor, defended the first accused; and Mr. Inverarity barrister-at-law, the second. After some further evidence the case was again adjourned till Wednesday next.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF DHATURA IN NATIVE SWEETMEAT.—It will be remembered that, on the 23rd July, a man named Satee Nursoo went to visit one Ragee, woman, in a house on the new Foras Road. After some conversation the man gave her some native sweetmeat to eat. After eating a portion of it the woman became delirious, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where it turned out that dhatura was administered in the sweetmeat. The woman left the hospital apparently well on Tuesday, and suddenly expired on the following day at her house. On Wednesday, a Coroner's inquest was held on the body at the morgue, and the enquiry stands adjourned till the 10th inst. for the evidence of the Surgeon to the Coroner.

CHANGE OF LIQUIDATORS.—In the suits of Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy v. Mahomed Ally and another, and Lalla Khima and another v. Mahomed Ally and another, Mr. C. M. Cursetjee, instructed by Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, on behalf of the defendants, moved before Mr. Justice Bayley yesterday to confirm the appointment of Mr. J. Morris, civil engineer, by the Court as arbitrator on behalf of the defendants in place of Mr. Walter J. Gale, deceased. In April last, the suits and all matters in difference were referred to the joint arbitration of Messrs. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy and Walter J. Gale, who were to make their award within two months, or ask for a further extension of a month, and to nominate an umpire before they proceeded with the arbitration. The costs were to be in the discretion of the arbitrators. Mr. Webb, on behalf of the plaintiffs, consented to the motion. The Court confirmed the appointment as applied for.

HIGH COURT.—2ND AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GIBBS.)

LONG CAUSES.

635-71—G. J. Mody—Dadabhoy Jamsetjee and others v Sorabjee Nusserwanjee and another—Sapoorjee and Thacurdas.
655-71—Mansfy and Fletcher—Memon Hajee Sullamon, &c., v. Bace Bayabchee widow—C. Tyabjee.
660-71—Shamrao Pandoorung—Megbace widow, v. Premjee Kahanjee and others—Mansfy and Fletcher.
663-71—Rimington, Hore, and Lindley—Balcrustna Ramchundra v. Merwanjee Nowrojee Kharalli and another—Shapoorjee and Thakurdas.
667-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Nitaram Poonjaram v. Nurrotumdas Gooloomul and others—P. Dinshaw.
503-71—Jefferson and Payne—Curramboy Heerjee and another v. Nursoo Saheboo and another—Dallas and Lynch.
642-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Doolsookrae Ramlal v. Bholanath Ramjidas—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
545-71—Jefferson and Payne—Rutterson and Pochkanwalla, widow, v. Meghjee Premjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

MOTIONS.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866 and of the Eastern Financial Association, Limited—Nussurvanjee Ardaseer W., petitioner—Hearn Cleveland and Peile—Keswejee Naique and others, petitioners—Mansfy and Fletcher.

LONG CAUSES.

746-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hurgopal Premsookdas and others v. Abdool Khan Hajee Mahomed—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
286-71—Dallas and Lynch—Aveychuldas Chugondas v. Nurrotumdas Jaithabhoy—Leathes and Crawford.
90-71—Mansfy and Fletcher—Coostna Currnee and others v. Damodhur Pandoorung—Dallas and Lynch.
493-70—G. S. Judge Mirza Mahomed Saleh Khan v. Morarjee Cursondass—Mansfy and Fletcher.
130-71—Mansfy and Fletcher—Morarjee Cursondass v. Mirza Mahomed Saleh Khan—G. S. Judge.
663-70—Mansfy and Fletcher—Sha Dewchund Nathoo v. Metha Jugjeevan Hemjee—Shamrao Pandurung.
746-70—H. E. Hope—Bai Awabai and others v. Hormusjee Dadabhoy Mowjee—C. Tyabjee.
806-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—John Watson v. Aga Mahomed Tuckey—G. S. Judge.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

FOR INVESTIGATION.

345-71—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Vurjeewandas Madhowdas and another v. Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay—Leathes and Crawford.

LONG CAUSES.

Dr. Dallas—Ramabai, widow (a pauper), v. Mirza Mahomed Isub, &c.—No appearance.
9-71—Dallas and Lynch—Soogunchund Sewdass and another v. Hoosaldi Shigramjee and another—Craigie, Lynch, and Owen.
679-70—Garud—Jeevajee Kessoredas Patel v. Ramchundra Luxmonjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.
719-70—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Merwanjee Manockjee v. The Secretary of State for India—Rimington, Hore, and Langley; Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile; Craigie, Lynch, and Owen; and Mr. Hearn.
431-70—Mansfy and Fletcher—The Asiatic Banking Corporation v. Thackersey Poonjasha and others—No appearance.
1012-68—Leathes and Crawford—Ardaseer Hormusjee Majoo v. Goolbace, widow, &c.—Rimington, Hore, and Langley—Settled
333-70—P. Dinshaw—Kalianjee Muddonjee v. Kessowdas Dwarkadas—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE BARQUE NIGHT HAWK, 150 tons, Captain A. M. Dermott, arrived yesterday from Chittagong (May 24th) with a cargo of 11,002 bags of rice. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Mahomed Seedick.

THE S.S. ASSYRIA, 960 tons, Captain Alex. C. J. Smart, arrived yesterday from London (July 1st) via the Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Stoddard, Mrs Ledgard, Mrs. Williamson, Miss Richardson, Miss Mortyn, Mrs. Miller and nine children, Miss Dulling, Captain Downing, Captain Showers, wife and child, Mr. Claridge, Mr. Whithers, and Mr. Campbell. The vessel touched at Port Said and Aden, and left July 25th for this port, and is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.				AUGUST.	LOW WATER.	
Time.		Height.			Time.	Height.
H.	M.	FT.	IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
10	50 m	5	0	Friday 2	3 54 m	5 5
10	18 a	2	5		4 52 a	1 10
11	22 m	5	3	Saturday 3	4 33 m	5 8
10	57 a	2	11		5 24 a	2 5
11	53 m	5	8	Sunday 4	5 11 m	5 11
11	36 a	3	5		5 57 a	3 0
.....				Monday 5	5 43 m	6 0
0	20 a	5	10		6 26 a	3 5
0	11 m	3	8	Tuesday 6	6 18 m	5 11
0	48 a	5	11		6 55 a	3 11
0	43 m	4	0	Wednesday ... 7	6 49 m	5 9
1	16 a	5	10		7 27 a	4 3
1	21 m	4	0	Thursday 8	7 23 m	5 4
1	43 a	5	8		7 50 a	4 7

Moon—New, 4th, 2h. 36m. P.M.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S S.S. ORISSA, 1,646 tons, Captain Shallard, will sail to-day for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following passengers:—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs. Honstorn and 2 children. Mr. J. Mathews.
Col. Maxwell. Mr. C. Young.
Miss Maxwell. Mr. S. D. Turabull.
Mr. W. J. Miller. Mrs. W. Patterson and child.
Mr. John Patterson. Mr. Hormusjee Jehangeer Bhabha.
Mr. William Harpur. Mrs.

now to enter into details of the novel method which the French have invented for the better government of their Indian subjects. Suffice it to say that it aims at infusing into them the same principles of self-government through elected representatives which Mr. Campbell has lately declared himself so "very anxious" to introduce amongst Bengalee Baboos, and promises to afford the most delightful *distraction* to the inhabitants of Pondicherry and Karikal. Such an instigation, as Mr. Campbell observed in his Circular last month, "may of course be introduced into towns where the people have a real interest in the taxation imposed on them, the expenditure of the funds and the general management of their affairs." It cannot, however, be said, by even the most partial observer, that the inhabitants of either Pondicherry or Karikal—the two principal towns of French India—have yet attained to this advanced degree of intelligence; nor is it very likely that they would be permitted to use it if they had. *Mais enfin, nous verrons!*—*Madras Times*, July 29.

LIFE IN INDIA—COLONISATION.

Life in India requires that a man's heart should be in it, if it is to result in anything except a sense of exile. Unhappily, it means the almost inevitable separation of husband and wife, of parent and child. India, at its best, is never "home," and men have entered upon the splendid career which it offered only as upon a road which was at last to lead them home again—often too late for happiness. Rightly or wrongly, it is supposed that to bring up a child in India is to destroy it physically or morally and the climate, combined with native associations, is quite enough to give plausible ground for that belief. According to a Madras journal a suggestion has been made for the establishment of an English colony among the upper slopes of the Himalays. If such a scheme could be carried out in the glorious climate of our Northern Asiatic frontier, and in a thoroughly English fashion, a man might be able to remain in the midst of his work without having to send his heart across the sea. When his time came for retirement, there would be no need for him to tear himself from the habits and associations which have become to him a second life, and to play at India and Indian society among Anglo-Indian watering places. Nor would he have to send his family out of his reach for health or education. Best of all, we might in time be able to possess in India not only a race of rulers but of actual colonists, to whom Hindostan would be, not a road to fortune, but a native land. The old race of Indians, who severed all connection with England when they landed at Fort George, belongs to forgotten history. But they learned to know India as we cannot know it. Nor can we inherit their knowledge until we have made India not only a part of our empire but of our home.—*Globe*.

THE PURCHASE SYSTEM.

Whatever may be said about the practical good working on the whole of the purchase system, there is no doubt that the mixing up of private financial transactions with promotion was frequently productive of most demoralizing effects. The following is a case in point:—Some eighteen months ago, the colonel of a regiment offered to give up a step if a sufficient sum was made up by his juniors. The senior major, who would obtain the command of the corps if that arrangement could be concluded, declined to pay the full amount of his share on the ground that it would be worth his while to lay out so much money, seeing that he did not intend to remain long in the service. He engaged, however, that if the balance could be made up by the other officers concerned he would give a vacancy almost immediately. On that distinct understanding the money which was short of the amount which he ought to have paid was subscribed for him, and he thus obtained his promotion chiefly at the cost of his comrades. Indeed, had not the latter come forward the step would never have gone. Month after month elapsed, and yet the new colonel showed no symptoms of fulfilling his share of the compact. At length he was asked whether or not he intended to adhere to the terms of the bargain. In the meantime purchase had been abolished, and he declined to announce his decision till he knew whether the Army Purchase Commissioners would grant him the sum he claimed. It has since been ascertained that he will on retirement receive all that he asks for, but he still defers taking any steps to create a vacancy. It is quite unnecessary to comment on such conduct. No legal court can enforce the completion of the bargain, but he is most decidedly amenable to a tribunal of honour.—*Pall Mall Budget*.

MYSTERIOUS DOUBLE MURDER AT HOXTON.

(*Daily News*, July 11.)

A double murder of a very shocking and mysterious character was committed yesterday at No. 46, Hyderosd, Hoxton. The sole occupants of the house in question were Sarah Squire, aged 75, a widow, who, although said to have been possessed of independent means, carried on the business of wholesale picture and print dealer, and her daughter Christiana, aged about 30, and unmarried. It seems that about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon a lad named William Egge was sent to the place on an errand, and after having knocked in vain he left, his suspicions being aroused by marks of blood on the counter. He thereupon communicated with Mr. Dodd, a greengrocer living opposite, to whom the tragic occurrence soon became apparent. On the arrival of Police-constable James Kingsley, 228 N, he found the body of the mother behind the counter, and that of the daughter partly in the passage and partly in the back parlour. The assistance of Dr. Hawthorn, of Hoxton-street, was soon procured; but life had been extinct in both cases for some time, death having been occasioned by heavy blows on the head. The elder woman appears to have been the greatest sufferer, and blood had flown in copious streams from her wounds. Inspector Ramsay subsequently made a search in the house, wherein everything was in a state of disorder—drawers having been forced open and their contents thrown out; cupboards being emptied; all the doors and windows being unfastened; and the outer case of an old fashioned clock standing on the sideboard in the back parlour, which had ceased to act at 12 o clock, having been removed, leaving the works exposed. A further investigation led to the discovery, under a sofa and enclosed in a paper bag, of a will made some short time since by the mother. No weapon with which the murders might have been committed could be found, and it was impossible to arrive at the cause or the author of the terrible act. Suspicion rested for a time on a son named Frank, who had been an inmate of Colney Hatch Lunatic Asylum, but who was ultimately taken from the asylum to the infirmary, Shoreditch Workhouse, where it was found he was at work at the time the murder must have been committed. Another son, named Edward, a musician, was away at Brentwood on a professional engagement, and on his arrival in town last night he was totally at a loss to conceive the motive that must have prompted the horrible affair. Both of the deceased women were seen about twelve o'clock, and it is pretty clear that preparations were being made for dinner, as a saucepan was found on the hob containing a dumpling. Up to eleven o'clock last night no clue had been obtained to the murderer, and the greatest possible excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood. The bodies have been removed to Shoreditch Workhouse, where they await an inquest.

ROBINSON CRUSOE'S ISLAND.

An interesting account is given by a member of the "Agassiz Geological, Archæological, Palæontological, Sounding, Dredging, and Impaling Expedition" in a letter to the *New York Herald* of a visit in the month of May last to the Island of Juan Fernandez, and to the cave in which Robinson Crusoe, or rather Alexander Selkirk, lived during his solitary residence there. The island, it seems, is now leased from the Chilian Government by a gentleman at Valparaiso. There are are but twelve people in all now living on it, whose occupation is the cultivation of the soil and the care of the live stock, which consists of some fine cattle and a few fowls. The wild goats are said to be as numerous as ever, but the dogs have been hunted and killed in their turn until there is but one left in the island. Beef, vegetables, and fresh milk are sold to vessels stopping for supplies, and especially to American whalers, who are the chief customers. The whole island seemed to be distinctly volcanic, the rocks consisting of basaltic green stone and trap covered with a scoriaceous lava, the decomposition of which has produced a moderately fertile but loose and crumbling soil. The dark foliage of the myrtle predominates on the hill-sides, but fig, peach, cherry, apple, and other fruit trees grows in abundance, and palms flourish on the heights, though they do not descend into the valley. Wild oats, wild radishes, strawberry plants mint, tree ferns, lichens, and mosses grow in great abundance, and parasitic vegetation seems to possess a luxuriance almost tropical. High up on one of the hills was found a bronze plate fastened in the rocky wall of a mountain path, and bearing the following inscription:—

"In memory of Alexander Selkirk, mariner, a native of Largo, in the county of Fife, Scotland, who lived on this island in compete solitude for four years and four months. He was landed from the Cinque Ports, galley of nin ty-six tons and sixteen guns, in 1704, and was taken off by the Duke, privateer, in February 1709. He died lieutenant of H. M. S. Weymouth, A. D. 1723, aged forty-seven years. This tablet is erected near Selkirk's look-out by Commodore Powell and the officers of H. M. S. Topaz, A. D. 1868.

The cave in which Selkirk made himself a home is situated near the shore of a bay, about a quarter of a mile to the west of the harbour; it is in full sight from the shore, only a field of wild oats intervening. It is about fifteen or twenty feet high, and as many deep, and stands at the foot of a precipitous hill-side, surrounded by thin clumps of a species of cane. Its appearance does not correspond closely to Robinson Crusoe's description of his dwelling, with its impregnable hedges, its second doorway of exit, its nooks for storing away his powder and other valuables, &c., but its situation agrees more nearly with the fiction, especially as regards the plain, "not above a hundred yards broad, and about twice as long," which lay like a green before Robinson Crusoe's cave. The place has been desecrated by relic hunters, who have carved their names over its walls, and chipped away great pieces of its interior, and it is described as being black with the smoke of three Chilean families who had recently inhabited it.—*Pall Mall Budget*

THE LATE GREAT MORTALITY FROM SUNSTROKE IN NEW YORK.

The very great mortality that has lately occurred from sunstroke in New York is unprecedented, and has been commented on considerably in various ways. But the cause is not far to seek. The Americans, naturally mercurial in temperament and superlatively energetic, have at present failed to perceive the necessity of making their apparel and their business hours in some sort of way subservient to the temperature in which they live. Anglo-Indians very properly rise with, if not before, the dawn, and have concluded the major part of their avocations before the heat of the day has fully set in. But the New Yorker chooses to keep to the traditional office hours which he has inherited from the old country, struggles on in a state of furious heat from ten till four up and down the scorching Broadway, Felton, and Wall streets, with the thermometer at 90 deg. in the shade, and, of course, need not wonder at the result. Until all the streets of the busy island city can be made and kept as cool as the southern half of Fifth Avenue, they would be wise to take a leaf out of the book of our own colonists at Calcutta, Bombay, and other large cities in British India.—*Pall Mall Budget*.

BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

PARIS, 10th July.

As Marshal Bazaine's trial cannot possibly begin until the end of September, and as, owing to the unaccountable slowness of the "instruction," it may not commence till much after that time, it might be premature to speak about it now were it not for the extraordinary social interest which the topic has never ceased to excite. A week or two since, indeed, one could not enter a Paris club or drawing room, one could not talk half an hour to any group of deputies in the Versailles lobbies, without hearing the question of Marshal Bazaine's guilt started and discussed with excessive warmth. A point to be noted, too, is that the Marshal's bitterest foes—the men who would almost have him shot without trial—are principally officers.

This suggests a few reflections which, in the interests of fair play, I think should be submitted to the English public. I know from a good source that M. Thiers himself was originally opposed to the trial. When Marshal Bazaine returned from Cassel he was so far from wishing to shield himself, as was stated, under the plea of not being responsible to the Republican Government, that one of his first steps was to solicit M. Thiers to order an investigation into his military conduct. To this M. Thiers answered that he did not believe in investigations; that they stirred up a great deal of ill-blood, excited the public unnecessarily, wasted time and money, and generally resulted in nothing. The Marshal then asked that, as he was being attacked on all sides without stint or scruple, he might be allowed to publish his defence. But here General de Cissey remarked that there had been more than enough publications from defeated generals, and that the Marshal's wisest course would be to wait until the national animosity against him had subsided, and then right himself with the public by degrees. Bazaine remained quiet for a time, but as the accusations of treachery and incompetence grew louder and more numerous instead of diminishing, he at length insisted upon a court-martial; and it was mainly owing to his repeated demands that, as General de Cissey some weeks ago acknowledged, he was committed to take his trial. All this was so curiously managed, however, and the Government acted upon so vague an understanding of what they were about to do, that up to this moment the prisoner has been furnished with no statement of the charges he is to meet. It seems to be the intention of Government to draw up the indictment from Bazaine's own depositions, gathered from him by the "General-Instructeur," so that really and truly the prisoner will be suffered to be his own accuser. The probabilities are, however, that the indictment will be one of those long, straggling French affairs, embodying not a few distinct charges clearly set forth, but a whole host of counts, some big, some small, some based on fact, others on gossip, and that the public investigation of it one will open the door to considerations without head or tail—to an impeachment of the Second Empire quite as much as of Bazaine; to a review of Bazaine's Mexican doings quite as much as of his defence of Metz; to an inquisition of his political opinions quite as much as of his military science. The prisoner, on his side, will be obliged to retort rather than defend himself; and I am informed that his case will be summed up under the following heads:—1st. That when originally offered the command-in-chief of the Rhine army he refused it, alleging that Canrobert was his senior and should be preferred to him, and that it was only after Canrobert had resolutely declined to accept the responsibility that he, Bazaine, allowed himself to be saddled with it. 2nd. That, although nominally chief of the army, he was until the 4th of September continually hampered by secret orders from the Emperor, which orders, however, were seldom the Emperor's own, but dictated to him by a crowd of panic-stricken generals and by the Council of Regency in Paris, who were guided almost entirely by motives of political and not of military expediency. 3rd. That in taking the command of Metz he knew nothing whatever of its resources, and was obliged to trust to the reports of the intendance, who represented the place as being stored, armed, and victualled for a twelvemonth, whereas there were not provisions enough in it for a fourth of that time. 4th. That there were spies about him, and that all the resolutions taken at the Council of War were known immediately to the besieging generals, as was proved by an admission made by Prince Frederick Charles to General Changarnier; also that the Prussians were much better aware than he of the quantity of provisions in Metz, and had calculated to a nicety the moment when the city would be starved out. 5. That in order to deliver Metz it was strategically necessary that an army from without should have acted in co-operation with the troops within; that no such army came, and that all the despatches sent by Bazaine to the delegation at Tours remained unanswered and unheeded by reason of Gambetta's having forgotten to take with him to Tours, when he left Paris, the key to the official cypher which Bazaine employed. This last is a grave allegation, and it may be foreseen that M. Lachaud will add to its weight and to its sensational character by contending that Gambetta never intended to save Metz at all; that, devoured by personal ambition and the wish to establish a Republic at any cost, he foresaw that if Bazaine once escaped from Metz with his 150,000 men it would no longer be he (Gambetta) but Bazaine who would become the principal man and the idol of France, and that in all probability the Empire would be restored; therefore that he and the Tours Delegation did exactly what the Imperial Government are reproached with having done—that is, sacrificed the army to political considerations.

Under these circumstances—which obviously promise some very tumultuous scenes in court—it is not to be wondered at that the Extreme Republicans should attack Bazaine with vehemence. The Gambetta party will be on their trial quite as much as the Marshal. They will have for their denouncer the most eloquent and popular advocate of the French bar, every one of whose invectives will be eagerly caught up by that very numerous section of the public who, while desiring the condemnation of Bazaine, would be delighted if Gambetta could be morally slaughtered at the same time; and it is quite in accordance with human nature, if not with justice towards an untried man, that by newspaper articles, pamphlets, and pasquinading lampoons of all sorts they should be endeavouring to prejudice public opinion against the ex-commander of Metz. But the sentiment which drives most officers to attack Bazaine is, though not less natural perhaps, by no means so excusable. The army look to Bazaine's condemnation as a kind of satisfaction for their vanity. The collapse of the French troops in the last war was so thorough, the defeat so unpardonably humiliating, that there is scarcely a French officer but feels personally lessened, aggrieved, and gnawed by the craving for what he calls "réhabilitation." I have talked with dozens of officers since the war, and the dominant spirit in all of them is the same. They were galled to the quick by the diminished respect with which they were regarded by the public, by the contemptuous references to them in the press, by the universal clamour for Prussianizing the military institutions of France. Now if all the disgraces of 1870 could be laid upon the shoulders of such a scapegoat as Bazaine, the army would stand in a much less trying position. Treason on Bazaine's part would account for every thing—Sedan, Metz, the breakdown in the Intendance, the routing of the Loire, Parisian, and Northern armies, the five milliards, the Commune, the jobbery of the artillery committee; everything in short. The army would be able to declare himself the victim of invincible circumstances instead of the victim of his own general incapacity, and there is not an officer or soldier but would hold his head higher for this result. This is why the booksellers' shops in Paris are filled with heaps of pamphlets by excited officers who profess to review the siege of Metz, and do so by piling up invective, slander, and absurdest accusations against all the prominent generals concerned in the defence of that citadel. I have two of these pamphlets before me as I as write—"Les Dernier Jourrees de Metz" and "Bazaine devant l'Histoire"—both of them penned in a tone of hysteric wildness, and seeking to show that all the events of Bazaine's career—his having enlisted as a private soldier, having fought his way up without patronage, having married the daughter of a Mexican president, and having supplanted Canrobert in the commandership in-chief, were evidences of a Machiavellic aptness for intrigue which might have led Bazaine to the regency of France, perhaps to the throne itself, if they had not landed him where they have.

This overheated state of the public mind is unfortunate for several reasons, the best of which is that it bids fair to entail one of two consummations, both equally undesirable. Either the popular clamour will have such strength that the judges will be swayed by it, as has often happened before in history, or the violence of it will lead to a political reaction, and convert the trial into a mere tournament between the advocates of the Second Empire and those of Gambetta. The question as to whether Metz was ably defended or not would in either event be lost sight of, and this is just what should be prevented. It is clear that there should be a just and searching inquiry into the causes which brought the strongest citadel in France to capitulate; but in order that the judgment of the court-martial may have some value in the eyes of history, the Government should interdict the sale of all books or pamphlets and the publication of all newspaper articles intended to prejudge the facts of the case either for or against the prisoner. The judges will have need of all their coolness and impartiality to discharge their difficult duties satisfactorily.

THE LONDON SEASON.

(*Saturday Review*, June 22.)

No one who happens to be in Hyde Park at six o'clock in the afternoon will venture to say that the material signs of prosperity have decreased in this country. Four, or perhaps five, lines of carriages touching one another stretch for more than a mile along the road, each containing two or more occupants whose dresses, whose servants, and whose horses represent an enormous amount of labour and expense. If they do not convey the impression of coiture, they certainly convey the impression of wealth. The spectator may imagine himself to be in the chief city of Utopia, until he remembers that in that State there were no idle persons nor any occupied about unprofitable exercises, and that the dress of the citizens consisted of leather or skins which would last seven years. Though this can hardly be predicated of the over dressed women who display their riches as they stare vacantly around them between Prince's and Stanhope Gate, yet the spectacle is a most gratifying one to the national vanity. Surely we may exclaim with triumph, "Thank God, we have got rid of the poor at last, and poor relations, and all the disagreeable incumbrances which wearied our forefathers, diminished their incomes, and doubtless shortened their lives. We have nothing to legislate for except these lines of carriages, and who can doubt for one moment that these heaps of muslin ought to have the franchise as soon as possible, and bring their information to bear upon the proceedings of Parliament?" Society is, it would seem, a concourse of beings who are able to spend at least five thousand pounds a year upon themselves, and are only kept in subjection by hearing that one amongst their number has left three hundred and twenty thousand a year to his heir. The chief difficulty they have to contend against is that of spending their incomes, and millionaires plaintively lament that they do not know how to get rid of their money. Who does not feel sympathy for them in their troubles? Many of them have found themselves suddenly in their new position through successful speculation; after investing in a moor, a yacht, one or two houses, few furniture, and the refuse of the Academy, they can think of nothing further. Fortunately for them, circumstances over which they have no control enable them to spend a little more money than they might otherwise find it possible to get through. The rise in the price of labour, the short hours' movement, and other causes operate in their favour. All the commonest requirements of life will soon become luxuries, and a mutton-chop will be as great a dainty as an ortolan. Everybody is determined to live as his neighbour lives—gives the same superfluity of sweetbreads, drinks the same wines, assumes the same importance, practises the same vulgarities. It a thing can only be done simply, unostentatiously, let it not be done at all. Unless the semi-detached house spends as much money as the detached house, the street as the square, the mews as the street, let there be no entertainments. The object with which people are collected together is not their own pleasure, but the gratification of the vanity of the host. When we are told one day that the flowers at this or that ball have cost a thousand pounds, that turtle-soup was given at this or that supper, we recognize the efficacy of such an advertisement, and wonder how it is that we have not always required such concessions to our palates and our noses. Why should we not raise the standard still higher, and insist that all persons whose grandfathers "disappeared about the time of the assizes" should give us cucumbers stuffed with pearls at their balls? Perhaps we are on the eve of the discovery of another sense, which in all probability will require enormous sums of money for its gratification. If any stray poor are left among us at the present moment, they must certainly disappear in a few years.

We believe that London was never so full as it has been during this month. In the seventeenth century, if not later, it was so rare for a country gentleman to come to London that, when he did come, he used to make his will before he set out. In Pepys's Memoirs a saying is quoted to the effect that in proportion to its distance from the capital was the duration of a family, and that "the old rule was that a family might remain fifty miles from London a hundred years, a hundred miles from London two hundred years, and so further or nearer London more or less years." If this rule holds good, all our county families ought to disappear in a few decades. The representative system is a farce. Constituents themselves represent the constituency; members groan over the perpetual presence of their electors; they are at their elbows in the lobby, in Piccadilly, in their own houses, and ask for orders for the House of Commons as if they had a share in the Government. The fusion of classes which wealth and the railways render possible is delightful, and is nowhere better exemplified than at an evening party. The Black Hole at Calcutta is the only parallel which suggests itself to the intelligent mind. In old times the back staircase might safely be counted upon as a means of exit, but education and the diffusion of knowledge through the press have opened the eyes of the masses to its usefulness. Front and back staircase are alike in being both wholly impassable. No one can get up, no one can get down. There are five breathing, perspiring human beings of both sexes in one square yard of space; there is only just room enough to keep their respective heads apart. One of the heads regrets that she did not allow one more week to elapse after the burial of her sister before she went out, and thinks of her new black gown with tears in her eyes. Another has just given a ball, and finds herself in close proximity to an old friend of her own and her husband's, with whom she has stayed for weeks in the country before her marriage, whose daughters she did not ask, and whom it has been her one object to avoid during the evening. There is no movement, only cackle, which ascends in clouds, and which, let us hope, never returns to earth in any other form again. The country neighbours fresh from the plough have the best of it, while the dyspeptic legislator, enervated by voting for Bills which at heart he detests, collapses. The guests groan and puff and snort; should an opportunity present itself at the expiration of half-an-hour, a woman implores some man near her to tear off the trimming which has wound itself round two people in the next room, a chair, and an *attaché*. The lover who has come to meet the object of his love makes despairing faces at her separated by an interval of seven yards, a lead which after an hour's diligent chase he is only able to decrease by a few feet; and when at length he gains the staircase he just catches sight of her as she leaves the cloak-room with torn dress and heightened complexion. Thus is their tender gabble postponed, and their happiness relegated to the morrow's ball. Such are the consequences of return tickets and express trains. Rooms must be full and parks crowded, for no one has anything to do. Man never is, but always to be, occupied. This little boy may be in the army or the tea trade, a fashionable stockbroker or wine merchant, a Government clerk or an hereditary legislator; whatever may be his duties, wherever may be his headquarters, the City or Aldershot, the Commons or the Lords, his time seems always to be at the disposal of his friends. On the preceding day he may have furnished an acquaintance with poisonous liquids, to morrow there may be a field-day or a debate, but for seven days in the week he has nothing to do with himself. Idleness and wealth are natural concomitants of one another.

Unfortunately, delicacy of mind and refinement of feeling are not promoted by the diffusion of riches, and it is sad to think that turtle-soup does not necessarily imply high breeding. Nothing now can be too coarse for an English audience, and the shouts of applause which greet a novelty in indecent gestures or meanings which no one can call double, show what we may expect in the future. What the club is to men, the theatre is to many women. Is a thing indecent? asks a section of the upper classes; it is; then we will go and see it, they exclaim with one consent. In the seventeenth century the English enjoyed the reputation of blushing, a reproach which no one would cast in the face of their descendants. Those mysterious laws which govern the actions of a Lord Chamberlain have permitted a French piece to be acted during the past week which in gross indecency has not been equalled for many years. There are two points in it at which the occupants of the stalls scream with delight, at the recital of which no English gentlewoman ought to be present, much less amused. We have no hesitation in saying that a woman who takes pleasure in the representation of a piece such as *Madame attend Monsieur* cannot desire to get credit for modesty, if indeed she has not lost it. At this rate the reproduction of the *Country Wife* and the *Custom of the Country* will be called for by the playgoing public with one accord, and interludes will be given during which selected passages from Brantôme and Casti will be read aloud. All we can hope for is, that the sexes will have separate days appointed to them for the hearing. No comments of censure in the meantime are made, and one might fancy, when one reads in the newspaper that the public "takes a sort of critical and self-abandoning pleasure" in what is going on, that they were doing something for which the country ought to be very grateful. Conjugal fidelity is one of the bases of the present constitution of society, and it has as yet been thought fitting to allow some of the relations between the two sexes to remain a little disguised. Of course this may be a great mistake, but until we have found something to take its place, we might give it a further trial, and not adopt La Rochefoucauld's maxim that "il y a peu d'honnêtes femmes qui ne soient lasses de leur métier." The astonishing thing is that the excuse made for all these people who flock to a morning performance where the most prurient pieces are to be played is that they do not understand it. What a girl of the present day does or does not comprehend is a question which we have no wish to enter into. Everything is conceded to her impenetrable stupidity, and her friends and relations talk of her in much the same language as Montesquieu used in the very short chapter devoted to this subject in the *Esprit des Lois*. "Les fill-s," says that writer, "ont un esprit qui n'est pas penser, un cœur qui n'ose sentir, des yeux qui n'osent voir, des oreilles qui n'osent entendre, et ne se présentent que pour se montrer stupides." Were this flattering description a true one, they might undoubtedly be permitted to go anywhere with perfect impunity. As it is, we are only struck by the extreme openness of their eyes, and the acute sense of hearing possessed by their ears. It may be said that only an infinitesimal fraction ever go to see these French vulgarities. This may be true, though we decline to vouch for it, but their mothers and their married sisters go, and can only be the worse for what they have seen and heard. One would really think that the object of marriage was to enable women to see indecent comedies, read indecent books, and discuss indecent topics, and that the emancipation of girlhood consisted in this privilege. If a woman does not regret that she has sat through *Madame attend Monsieur*, we can only pity her; she may be expected to order tickets for the best places in the Park whenever the modern Phryne, accompanied by the acclamations of a plutocratic capital, descends into the Serpentine in honour of her mistress Venus.

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Bombay, 29th September 1871.

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25	38 8	34 0	43 0	38 0	25
30	43 0	38 0	47 8	42 0	30
35	48 0	42 0	52 8	46 0	35
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